WETENHALL - LATIN GRAMMAR - EASTON, 1811
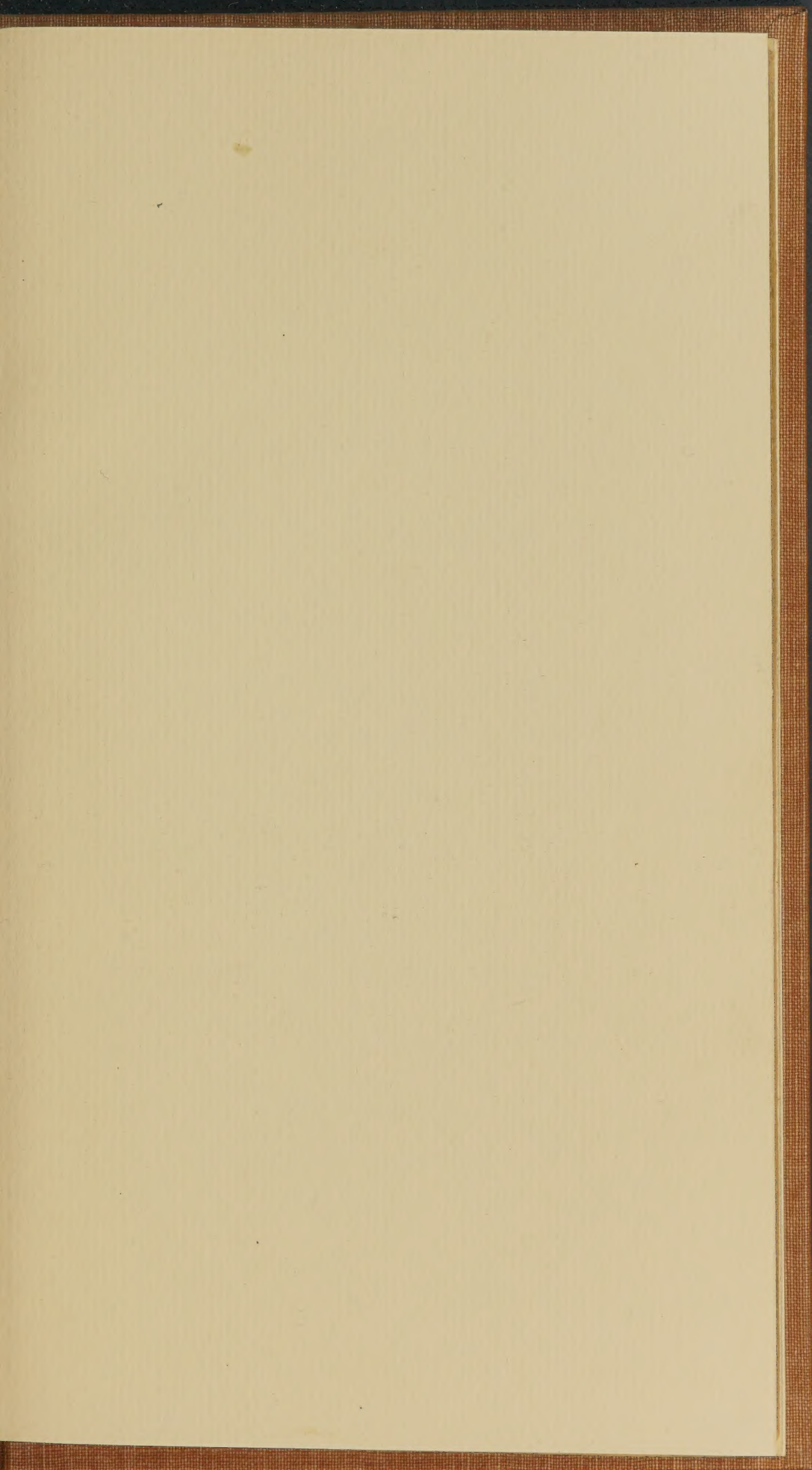
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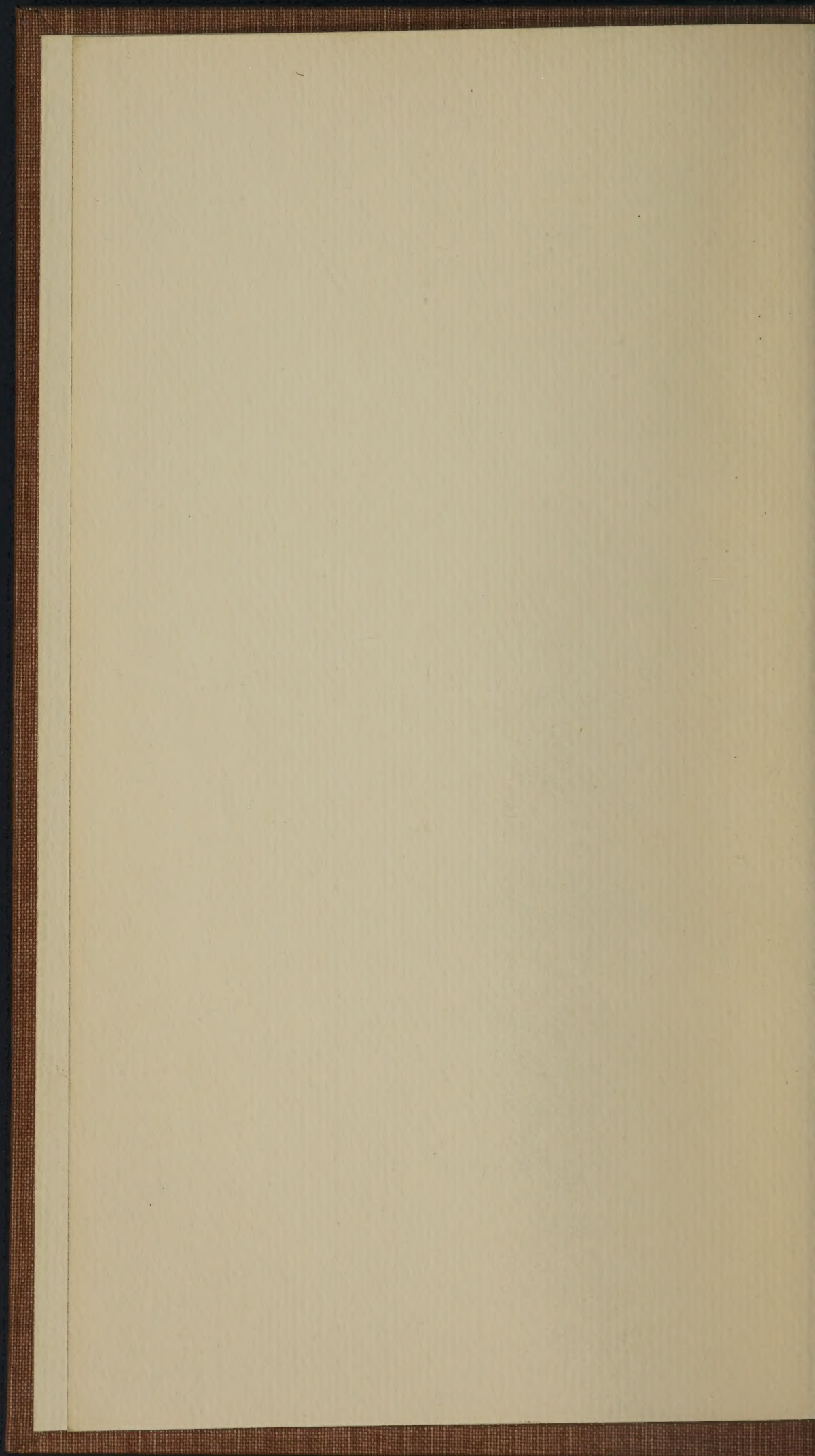NEW EDITION

OF

BISHOP WHITTENAL'S

LATIN GRAMMAR.

CONTAINING A MORE

COMPREHENSIVE PROSODY

THAN HAS APPEARED IN FORMER EDITIONS:

WITH AN ADDITIONAL

COMPEND OF RHETORICK.

———※———

BY ARCHIBALD WALKER, A. M.

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EASTON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

1811.

TO THE STUDENTS

AT THE

EASTON ACADEMY.

Young Gentlemen,

THIS Treatise on Latin Grammar, which I wish to put into your hands, is, in a great part of it, the same with Bishop Whittenal's Latin Grammar. I have chosen his method as preferable to any I have seen; especially in the rules for the gender of nouns, and the variation of verbs. In this part the arrangement is so judicious, and every thing so concise and correct, as to admit of very little improvement. But whatever alteration I have made, I hope, will not appear very incorrect.

The Prosody here given may, perhaps, be found not inferior to that in any other grammar in use: though it has not been my aim to take in every word; but rather make it sufficient to point out the quantity of syllables, and the versification which occurs in our usual short course of classical education.

The Compend of Rhetorick, which I have, in a great measure, taken from that of Holmes, contains the names of the tropes and figures

with which the most celebrated orators and
writers have embellished their works, with ex-
amples taken from the same.

I have not translated the verbs and nouns
into English ; not because I wished to avoid la-
bour, but that the learner might be made more
industrious by an early and more frequent ap-
plication to his Dictionary.

This compilation I have made in hopes you
may profit by it in acquiring a critical know-
ledge of the celebrated writers of antiquity, to
the improvement of your judgment and taste;
which, to any considerable degree, no one can
attain, who is not well grounded in the primary
rules of literature.

<div style="text-align: right">A. W.</div>

A

SHORT INTRODUCTION

OF

GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR teaches the right way of speech. The Latin Grammar therefore the right way of speaking Latin. There are four parts of Grammar.

The first teaches the right way to spell; that is, how to pronounce the letters, and of them to make or write syllables; commonly called ORTHOGRAPHY.

The second teaches single words, with their differences and variations; commonly called ETYMOLOGY.

The third teaches the right way of joining words in sentences; commonly called SYNTAX.

The last teaches with what time to pronounce the several syllables in every word or sentence; commonly called PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

There are twenty Latin Letters, thus written:

A B C D E F G H I *or* J L M N O P Q R S T V *or* U X.

' K and W are not Latin letters; Y and Z are Greek letters: H (though commonly reckoned among the letters) is only a note of aspiration, and no proper letter: U after Q has no sound; after S and G sometimes the sound of a liquid W, as *lingua, suavia:* C before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *S; Ch* like *K.* G before *e* and *i* like *gh* or *j. Ti* before a vowel like *si,* as *Ratio;* except in Greek words, or where *S* goes before, as *Tiara, istius.*

Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A *vowel* is a letter which makes a full and perfect sound of itself; and of them there are five in number, namely, *a e i o u,* to which is added the Greek vowel *y.*

A *consonant* is a letter which must needs be sounded with a vowel, as B with E; and all the letters, except the vowels, are consonants.

The consonants of themselves either make no sounds, and are called *mutes,* as B, D; or imperfect sounds, and are called *liquids,* and such are chiefly to be reckoned * L and R; or the sounds of more consonants than one, and are called double consonants, † X, Z, and J, between two vowels.

A *syllable* is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath, as *A-ve.* The letters of a syllable must not be disjoined.

Note therefore, a consonant between two vowels begins the syllable; as *a-mo, le-go.* Consonants which may begin a word, begin a syllable in the middle of a word; but those which cannot, belong to divers syllables, as *doc-tus, tur-pis.* Compound words are divided into their simple parts, as *ad-es, dis-par.*

A *dipthong* is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.

* * *m* and *n* only in Greek words.
† *x* for *cs, z* for *ds* or *ss, j* for *gi.*

Great letters are only used in the beginning of proper names, of emphatical words, of sentences, and of verses.

Great letters standing single, or some few together, commonly note numbers, or proper names.

The Latins thus note Numbers.

I	1	One
II	2	Two
III	3	Three
IIII *or* IV	4	Four
V	5	Five
VI	6	Six
VII	7	Seven
VIII	8	Eight
IX	9	Nine
X	10	Ten
XX	20	Twenty
XXX	30	Thirty
XL	40	Forty
L	50	Fifty
LX	60	Sixty
LXX	70	Seventy
LXXX	80	Eighty
XC	90	Ninety
C	100	A Hundred
Iꓛ *or* D	500	Five Hundred
CIꓛ *or* M	1000	A Thousand
Iꓛꓛ	5000	Five Thousand
CCIꓛꓛ	10,000	Ten Thousand
Iꓛꓛꓛ	50,000	Fifty Thousand
CCCIꓛꓛꓛ	100,000	A Hundred Thousand

Latin for Names, &c. are thus abbreviated:

A. Aulus, C. Caius, D. Decius, G. Gaius, L. Lucius, M. Marcus, P. Publius, Q. Quintius, Quirites *or* Quæstor, T. Titus, P. C. Patres Conscripti, Sp. Spurius, Sex. Sextus, Cos. Consul, Coss. Consules, R. P. Respublica, H. S. *or* L. L. S. Sestertius, S. C. Senatus-consultum, A. U. C. Anno Urbis Conditæ, S. P. D. Salutem Plurimam Dicit, D. M. P. Diis Manibus Posuit, S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.

ETYMOLOGY,

OR

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

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IN Speech are these Eight Parts following, viz.

NOUN, PRONOUN, VERB, PARTICIPLE,	} Declined.	ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, PREPOSITION, INTERJECTION,	} Undeclined.

OF A NOUN.

A Noun is the name of any thing; as the name of the hand in Latin is *manus*, the name of a house is *domus*, the name of goodness is *bonitas*.

Of Nouns some are Substantives, and some are Adjectives.

A Noun Substantive may stand by itself, and requires not another word to be joined with it to shew its signification; as *Homo* a Man: And it is declined either with one Article, as *Hic Magister* a Master; or else with two at the most, as *Hic & hæc Parens* a Father or Mother.

A Noun Adjective cannot in speech stand by itself, but is joined with another word called its Substantive, some property or quality of which it denotes; as *Bonus* Good, *Pulcher* Fair: and it is declined either with three Terminations, as *Bonus, bona, bonum;* or else with three Articles, as *Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix,* Happy; *Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve,* Light.

Nouns are either proper to the thing they betoken, as *Carolus* Charles, *Carolinus* belonging properly to Charles; or else common to more, as *Homo* a Man, *Humanus* belonging to Men.

NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

Nouns are of two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The singular Number speaks but of one, as *Lapis* a Stone; the plural Number speaks of more than one, as *Lapides* Stones.

CASES OF NOUNS.

Nouns are declined with six Cases, singularly and plurally; the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*.

The Nominative Case comes before the Verb, having commonly this token, *a* or *the*, before it, and answers to the Question *who* or *what*, as *Magister docet*, the Master teaches.

The Genitive Case is known by this token, *of*, or *s*, at the end of the word, and answers to this Question, *whose* or *whereof*, as *Doctrina Magistri*, the Learning of the Master, or the Master's Learning.

The Dative Case is known by this token, *to* or *for*, and answers to this Question, *to* or *for whom*, or *what*, as *Do Librum Magistro*, I give a Book to the Master; *Tibi habeo*, I have it for thee.

The Accusative Case has the same token with the Nominative, only it follows the Verb, and answers to the Question *whom* or *what*, as *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

The Vocative Case is known by calling or speaking to, as *O Magister*, O Master.

The Ablative Case is commonly joined with Prepositions governing an Ablative Case, as *de Magistro*, of the Master, *coram Magistro*, before the Master: Also *in*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and *than*, after the comparative Degree, are signs of the Ablative Case.

B

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

Genders of Nouns are three. The *Masculine*, of which are all words that signify a *He:* the *Feminine*, of which are all words that signify a *She:* the *Neuter*, of which are Nouns ending in *um;* Nouns undeclinable in the singular number, and words put artificially, or merely for themselves, with others.

Names given equally to Males and Females, are declined with the Masculine and Feminine Gender, (hic & hæc,) and are said to be of the Common Gender. Nouns used by some writers in the Masculine, and by others in the Feminine, are declined hic vel hæc, and are said to be of the Doubtful Gender.

DECLINING OF ARTICLES.

Articles (used as Signs of Genders) are borrowed of the Pronouns, and thus declined:

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom. Hic,	hæc,	hoc	*Nom.* Hi,	hæ,	hæc
Gen. Hujùs			*Gen.* Horum,	harum,	horum
Dat. Huic			*Dat.* His		
Acc. Hunc,	hanc,	hoc	*Acc.* Hos,	has,	hæc
Voc. caret, *i. e.* wanting			*Voc.* caret		
Abl. Hoc,	hac,	hoc	*Abl.* His		

DECLINING OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

There are five Declensions of Nouns Substantive, which are commonly distinguished by the ending of the Genitive Case singular.

The first Declension contains chiefly Nouns ending in *a,* which are all of the Feminine Gender, except they signify a Man; its Genitive Case ends* in *æ*, as in the Example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hæc	Mus-*a*	*Nom.* Hæ	Mus-*æ*
Gen.	Mus-*æ*	*Gen.*	Mus-*arum*
Dat.	Mus-*æ*	*Dat.*	Mus-*is*
Acc.	Mus-*am*	*Acc.*	Mus-*as*
Voc.	Mus-*a*	*Voc.*	Mus-*æ*
Abl.	Mus-*â*	*Abl.*	Mus-*is*

* *All Cases, both* Singular *and* Plural, *in all Declensions, are formed from the* Gen. sing. *except the* Nom. *and* Voc. sing. *in the* Mas. *and* Fem. *and the* Acc. *in Nouns of the* Neuter.

Æ in the Genitive Case in old Poets is sometimes made *ai*, and the Compounds of *Familia*, *âs*, as *aulai*, *Pater-Familiâs*.

NOTE, That the Dative and Ablative Plural are alike in all Declensions.

Filia, *nata*, and *anima*, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *is* or in *abus*: So may *Serva*, *socia*, and *asina*; but *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, make *abus* only.

There are to be referred to this Declension three sorts of Greek Nouns; the first have the Nominative Case in *as*, the second in *es*, both of them in the Masculine Gender, and the third in *e* of the Feminine, which are declined as follows:

$$\text{N.} \begin{cases} \text{Æne-}as \\ \text{Anchis-}es \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \text{G.} \\ \text{D.} \end{matrix} \bigg\} æ \quad \text{Ac.} \begin{cases} an \\ en \end{cases} \text{V.} \begin{cases} a \\ e \end{cases} \text{Ab.} \begin{cases} â \\ e \text{ or } â \end{cases}$$

Some few Hebrew, as *Adam*, *Adæ*, *Adam*, *Ada*, N. Penelop-*e*, G. *es*, D. *e*, Ac. *en*, V. *e*, Ab. *e*. The Plural of these Greek Nouns, if they have any, is regular.

The second Declension contains Nouns ending in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, of the Masculine Gender, and in *um* of the Neuter.

The Genitive Case ends in *i*, as in Example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom.	Hic Magist-*er*	Nom.	Hi Magistr-*i*
Gen.	Magistr-*i*	Gen.	Magistr-*orum*
Dat.	Magistr-*o*	Dat.	Magistr-*is*
Acc.	Magistr-*um*	Acc.	Magistr-*os*
Voc.	Magist-*er*	Voc.	Magistr-*i*
Abl.	Magistr-*o*	Abl.	Magistr-*is*
Nom.	Hic Domin-*us*	Nom.	Hi Domin-*i*
Gen.	Domin-*i*	Gen.	Domin-*orum*
Dat.	Domin-*o*	Dat.	Domin-*is*
Acc.	Domin-*um*	Acc.	Domin-*os*
Voc.	Domin-*e*	Voc.	Domin-*i*
Abl.	Domin-*o*	Abl.	Domin-*is*

Here it is to be noted, that the Nominative and Vocative Cases, both singular and plural, throughout all Declensions, are alike, only in such Nouns of this Declension, whose Nominative Case singular ends in *us*; whose Vocative is made by changing *us* into *e*, as *Dominus*, Voc. O *Domine*.

Except *Deus*, which makes O *Deus*, and is irregularly declined in the plural Number; thus, N. *Dii*, G. *Deorum*, D. *Diis*, Acc. *Deos*, V. *Dii*, Ab. *Diis*: Yet the Poets decline it regularly.— Also the following Nouns make their Vocative in *e* or in *us*; *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*.

When the Nominative ends in *ius*, if it be the name of a man, the Vocative is made by casting away *us* from the Nominative, as *Georgius*, Voc. O *Georgi*: So *Filius* and *Genius* make O *Fili*, *Geni*.

Note, that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever, have the Nominative, the Accusative and the Vocative alike in both Numbers, and in the plural Number they end all in *a*, as in Example. The Dative and Ablative are also alike in all Declensions.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hoc	Regn-*um*	Nom. Hæc	Regn-*a*
Gen.	Regn-*i*	Gen.	Regn-*orum*
Dat.	Regn-*o*	Dat.	Regn-*is*
Acc.	Regn-*um*	Acc.	Regn-*a*
Voc.	Regn-*um*	Voc.	Regn-*a*
Abl.	Regn-*o*	Abl.	Regn-*is*

There are certain Greek Nouns ending in *eus* and *os*, both commonly Masculines, and in *on* Neuters, which are thus declined: N. Pers-*eus*, G. *ei* vel *eos*, D. *eo* vel *ei*, Ac. *eon* vel *ea*, V. *eu*, Ab. *eo*.

Nom. { Tened-*os*, Barbit-*on*, } Gen. *i*, Dat. *o*, Ac. *on*, Voc. *e* vel *on*, Ab. *o* Nom. Pl. *i* vel *a*, Gen. *ón*, &c.

The third Declension contains Nouns of most endings and all Genders. Its Genitive case ends in *is*, as in Example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hæc	Sed-*es*	Nom. Hæ	Sed-*es*
Gen.	Sed-*is*	Gen.	Sed-*ium*
Dat.	Sed-*i*	Dat.	Sed-*ibus*
Acc.	Sed-*em*	Acc.	Sed-*es*
Voc.	Sed-*es*	Voc.	Sed-*es*
Abl.	Sed-*e*	Abl.	Sed-*ibus*

Bos makes *boum*, and *bobus* or *bubus*.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hoc	Corpus	Nom. Hæc	Corpor-*a*
Gen.	Corpor-*is*	Gen.	Corpor-*um*
Dat.	Corpor-*i*	Dat.	Corpor-*ibus*
Acc.	Corpus	Acc.	Corpor-*a*
Voc.	Corpus	Voc.	Corpor-*a*
Abl.	Corpor-*e*	Abl.	Corpor-*ibus*

The fourth Declension contains Nouns ending in *us* of the Masculine Gender, and in *u* of the Neuter.

The Genitive Case ends in *us*, as in Example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hic	Cas-*us*	Nom. Hi	Cas-*us*
Gen.	Cas-*us*	Gen.	Cas-*uum*
Dat.	Cas-*ui*	Dat.	Cas-*ibus*
Acc.	Cas-*um*	Acc.	Cas-*us*
Voc.	Cas-*us*	Voc.	Cas-*us*
Abl.	Cas-*u*	Abl.	Cas-*ibus*

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hæc	Dom-*us*	Nom. Hæ	Dom-*us*
Gen.	Dom-*i* or *us*	Gen.	Dom-*orum* or
Dat.	Dom-*o* or *ui*	Dat.	Dom-*ibus* [*uum*
Acc.	Dom-*um*	Acc.	Dom-*os* or *us*
Voc.	Dom-*us*	Voc.	Dom-*us*
Abl.	Dom-*o*	Abl.	Dom-*ibus*

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hoc	Corn-*u*	Nom. Hæc	Corn-*ua*
———	———	Gen.	Corn-*uum*
———	———	Dat.	Corn-*ibus*
Acc.	Corn-*u*	Acc.	Corn-*ua*
Voc.	Corn-*u*	Voc.	Corn-*ua*
Abl.	Corn-*u*	Abl.	Corn-*ibus*

Greek Nouns, Nom. Cli-*o*, Gen. *us*, Dat. Acc. Voc. *o*.

The Dative Case sing. in some Poets is found in *u*.

Some Nouns make the Dative and Ablative plural in *ubus;* viz. *arcus, artus, ficus, lacus, portus, partus, tribus,* and *veru; genu* sometimes.

The fifth Declension contains only Nouns ending in *es*. All of the Feminine Gender (except *meridies* and *dies*) its Genitive Case ends in *ei*, as in Example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hæc	R-*es*	Nom. Hæ	R-*es*
Gen.	R-*ei*	Gen.	R-*erum*
Dat.	R-*ei*	Dat.	R-*ebus*
Acc.	R-*em*	Acc.	R-*es*
Voc.	R-*es*	Voc.	R-*es*
Abl.	R-*e*	Abl.	R-*ebus*

Compounded Nouns are to be declined in their simple Parts, as Nom. *Respublica,* Gen. *Reipublicæ,* &c. but where one of them is a Genitive Case, that Genitive is not to be varied, as *jurisconsultus, jurisconsulti; paterfamilias, patrisfamilias.*

THE DECLINING OF ADJECTIVES.

A Noun Adjective of three Terminations is thus declined, after the first and second Declension.

	Singulariter.		Pluraliter.
Nom.	Bon-*us, a, um*	Nom.	Bon-*i, æ, a*
Gen.	Bon-*i, æ, i*	Gen.	Bon-*orum, arum, orum*
Dat.	Bon-*o, æ, o*	Dat.	Bon-*is*
Acc.	Bon-*um, am, um*	Acc.	Bon-*os, as, a*
Voc.	Bon-*e, a, um*	Voc.	Bon-*i, æ, a*
Abl.	Bon-*o, a, o*	Abl.	Bon-*is*

Adjectives in *r* have the Vocative like the Nominative.

There are certain Nouns Adjective that are thus declined throughout, save only in the Genitive and Dative singular, which they make in *ius* and *i*, as

Nom. Un-*us, a, um*
Gen. Un-*ius*
Dat. Un-*i*
Acc. Un-*um, am, um*, &c. as Bonus.

Unus has not the plural number, but when joined with a word which wants the singular; as *unæ Literæ, una Mænia.*

In the like manner are declined *totus, solus, ullus, alius, alter,* and *uter,* with their Compounds (*neuter, uterque,* &c.) except that these four, *ullus, alius, alter,* and *uter* want the Vocative Case; only *alius* makes the Neuter Gender *aliud,* and the Genitive Case *alius,* not *aliius.*

Also *ambo* and *duo* are thus declined:

Pluraliter.
Nom. Amb-*o, æ, o*
Gen. Amb-*orum, arum, orum*
Dat. Amb-*obus, abus, obus*
Acc. Amb-*os, as, o*
Voc. Amb-*o, æ, o*
Abl. Amb-*obus, abus, obus*

A Noun Adjective of three Articles and one Termination is thus declined, after the third Declension.

	Singulariter.			Pluraliter.	
Nom.	Hic, Hæc, Hoc Fœlix		Nom.	Hi & hæ Fœli-*ces,* & Hæc Fœlic-*ia*	
Gen.		Fœlic-*is*	Gen.	Fœlic-*ium*	
Dat.		Fœlic-*i*	Dat.	Fœlic-*ibus*	
Acc.	Hunc & hanc	Fœlic-*em,* & hoc Fœlix	Acc.	Hos & has Fœlic-*es,* & Hæc Fœlic-*ia*	
Voc.		O Fœlix	Voc.	O Fœlic-*es,* & *ia*	

A Noun Adjective of three Articles and two Terminations, is thus declined.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hic & hæc Trist-*is*, & hoc Trist-*e*		Nom. Hi & hæ Trist-*es*, & hæc Trist-*ia*	
Gen.	Trist-*is*	Gen.	Trist-*ium*
Dat.	Trist-*i*	Dat.	Trist-*ibus*
Ac. Hunc & hanc Trist-*em*, & hoc Trist-*e*		Ac. Hos & has Trist-*es*, & hæc Trist-*ia*	
Voc.	O Trist-*is* & *e*	Voc.	O Trist-*es* & *ia*
Abl.	Trist-*e* or *i*	Abl.	Trist-*ibus*

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom. Hic & hæc Melior, & hoc Melius		Nom. Hi & hæ Melior-*es*, & hæc Melior-*a*	
Gen.	Melior-*is*	Gen.	Melior-*um*
Dat.	Melior-*i*	Dat.	Melior-*ibus*
Ac. Hunc & hanc Melior-*em*, & hoc Melius		Ac. Hos & has Melior-*es*, & hæc Melior-*a*	
Voc.	O Meli-*or* & *us*	Voc.	O Melior-*es* & *a*
Abl.	Melior-*e* or *i*	Abl.	Melior-*ibus*

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives whose Signification may increase or be diminished, may form Comparison.

There are three Degrees of Comparison, the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

The *Positive* betokens the Thing absolutely, without Excess; as *durus* hard.

The *Comparative** somewhat exceeds its *Positive* in significa-tion, as *durior* harder or more hard; and it is formed of the first Case of its *Positive* that ends in *i*, by putting thereto *or*; as of *duri*, hic & hæc durior; of *tristi*, hic & hæc tristior.

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* Let me not be rashly censured for presumption, though I here differ from a host of celebrated writers both of Latin and of English Grammars. They have told us, that the Compara-tive and Superlative degrees *heighten* or *lessen* the Signification. I cannot see how this can be the case. It is plain to me, that these degrees never *lessen* but always *heighten* the Signification. They have attempted to illustrate what they have delivered by such examples as parvus, minor, minimus; *little, less, least*. Par-vus signifies defective in size; and does not minor, *less*, signify a greater degree of that defect, and minimus the greatest de-gree of that defect? But some may say " Does not your Right Reverend Guide assert, that Adjectives whose Signification may

The *Superlative* exceeds its *Positive* in the highest Degree, as *durissimus* hardest or most hard ; and it is formed of the first Case of its *Positive* that ends in *i*, by putting thereto *s* and *simus*, as of *duri*, *durissimus*, and of *tristi*, *tristissimus*.

From these general Rules are excepted these which follow: *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus* ; *malus*, *pejor*, *pessimus* ; *magnus*, *major*, *maximus* ; *parvus*, *minor*, *minimus* ; *multus*, *plurimus*, *multa*, *plurima*, *multum*, *plus*, *plurimum*.

Also, if the Positive end in *er*, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative Case, by putting to it *rimus*, as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*: so *vetus*, (as if from *veter*,) *veterrimus*.

Also, these Nouns ending in *lis*, make the Superlative by changing *is* into *limus* ; as *humilis*, *humillimus* ; *similis*, *simillimus* ; *facilis*, *facillimus* ; *gracilis*, *gracillimus* ; *agilis*, *agillimus* ; *docilis*, *docillimus*. But all other Nouns ending in *lis* follow the foregoing general Rule, as *utilis*, *utilissimus*.

Also, if a Vowel come before *us*, it is to be compared by *magis* and *maximè*, as *pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius* ; *assiduus*, *magis assiduus*, *maximè assiduus*.

Some particular words are found otherwise compared, as *assiduior*, *strenuissimus*, *piissimus*, &c. so from *tuus*, *tuissimus*.

Compounded Adjectives in *us*, descending from *dico*, *facio*, *loquor*, *volo*, are compared as if they ended in *ens*, as *magnificus*, *magnificentior*, *magnificentissimus*, &c.

The Adjectives following want the Comparative:

Inclytus, inclytissimus	Nuper, nuperrimus
Meritus, Meritissimus	Invitus, invitissimus
Novus, novissimus	Sacer, Sacerrimus, &c.

These also want the Superlative:

Juvenis, junior	Longinquus, longinquior
Sinister, sinisterior	Opimus, Opimior
Adolescens, adolescentior	Senex, senior

Some also want the Positive, as *deterior*, *deterrimus* ; *ocyor*, *ocissimus* ; *potior*, *potissimus*.

be increased or diminished, form Comparison? True ; and I still agree with him. When I meet with the Adjective *greater*, or *greatest*, I may lessen it to *great* ; and when I meet with *less*, or *least*, I can lessen it to *little*.

The defective Adjectives and Adverbs that are compared so as to come under any rule, change their termination into *ior* and *issimus*, as *nequam, nequior, nequissimus; penitus, penitior, penitissimus.* Some of these are only Comparatives, as *licentior, anterior* from *ante.*

OF A PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a part of speech much like a Noun, and is used instead of a Noun.

There are nineteen Pronouns, *ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, qui, quis, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, cujus, nostras, vestras, cujas;* whereof four have the vocative case, *tu, meus, noster,* and *nostras,* and all others want the vocative case.

Pronouns are either Substantives, as *ego, tu, sui;* or Adjectives, as for the most part are all the rest, only *ille, iste, hic, is,* and *quis,* are very usually put substantively, and *quid* always.

Of the Adjectives, these six, *hic, ille, iste, is* (together with its Compound *idem*) and most especially *qui,* are Relatives, because they relate to a thing spoken of before; and these six, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* and *cujus,* are called Possessives, because they betoken Possession.

These three, *nostras, vestras,* and *cujas,* are called Gentiles, because they properly belong to Countries or Factions. Also all the last spoken of are called Derivatives, because they are derived of their Primitives, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri,* and *cujus.* Lastly, Pronouns betokening, or as it were pointing out, a certain person or thing, are called Demonstratives, and such are *hic, ille, iste,* and *is.*

Here it is to be noted, that Pronouns are very often compounded, and that either with Nouns, as *aliquis,* from *alius* and *quis;* or with Verbs, as *quivis, quilibet;* or Conjunctions, as *siquis, quisnam;* or with Particles, as *tute, quispiam.*

C

THE DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

These three, *ego, tu, sui*, are of the first Declension, and are thus declined :

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. ego	Nom. nos
Gen. mei	Gen. nostrûm *vel* nostrî
Dat. mihi	Dat. nobis
Acc. me	Acc. nos
Voc. is wanting	Voc. is wanting
Abl. me	Abl. nobis.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. tu	Nom. vos
Gen. tui	Gen. vestrûm *vel* vestrî
Dat. tibi	Dat. vobis
Acc. te	Acc. vos
Voc. tu	Voc. vos
Abl. te	Abl. vobis

Sing. } Nom. is wanting, Gen. sui, Dat. sibi, Acc. se, Voc. is
Pl. } wanting, Abl. se.

Note, that the Pronoun Substantives are always taken to be of the same Gender with the Nouns for which they are put.

These six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is*, and *qui*, are of the second declension, and are thus declined :

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. iste, ista, istud	Nom. isti, istæ, ista
Gen. istius	Gen. istorum, arum, orum
Dat. isti	Dat. istis
Acc. istum, istam, istud	Acc. istos, istas, ista
Voc. is wanting	Voc. is wanting
Abl. isto, ista, isto	Abl. istis

Ille and *ipse* are declined like *iste*, only *ipse* does not make *ipsud*, but *ipsum*: for *hic, hæc, hoc*, see page 10.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. is, ea, id	Nom. ii, eæ, ea
Gen. ejus	Gen. eorum, earum, eorum
Dat. ei	Dat. iis *vel* eis
Acc. eum, eam, id	Acc. eos, eas, ea
Voc. is wanting	Voc. is wanting
Abl. eo, ea, eo	Abl. iis *vel* eis

Singulariter.

Nom. qui, quæ, quod
Gen. cujus
Dat. cui
Acc. quem, quam, quod
Voc. caret
Abl. quo, qua, quo,
    vel qui

Pluraliter.

Nom. qui, quæ, quæ
Gen. quorum, quarum, quorum
Dat. quibus *vel* queis
Acc. quos, quas, quæ
Voc. caret
Abl. quibus *vel* queis

Likewise *quis* and *quid* are declined, whether they are Interrogatives or indefinites.

Pronouns being compounded, are declined as they were before composition ; as *egomet, meimet, mihimet, memet ; quisnam, quænam, quodnam, &c.* Only *nequis, aliquis, nunquis, siquis,* in the Feminine singular and Neuter plural, make *a*, not *æ ; ecquis* makes both, and *isthic* makes *isthuc* for *isthoc.* In many Compounds only certain Cases may be used, as

Nom. { quisquis, quicquid, } Ac. quicquid, Abl. { quoquo, quáquá, quoquo, }

Acc. *sese*, Abl. *sese*.

These six, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* and *cujus,* are of the third Declension, and declined like Nouns Adjective of three terminations.

Meus, mea, meum, *&c.* Noster, nostra, nostrum, *&c.* only *meus* in the Vocative singular makes *mi, mea, meum,* not *mee ;* and of *cujus* there is scarcely any thing read but *cuja, cujam, cujum.*

Nostras, vestras, and cujas, are of the fourth Declension, and thus declined :

Singulariter.

Nom. hic, hæc, *&* hoc nostra-*s*
Gen. hujus nostra-*tis*
Dat. huic nostra-*ti*
Acc. hunc *&* hanc nostra-*tem;*
    & hoc nostra-*s*
Voc. O nostra-*s*
Abl. hoc, hac, *&* hoc nostra-*te,*
    vel nostra-*ti*

Pluraliter.

Nom. hi *&* hæ nostra-*tes, &*
    hæc nostra-*tia*
Gen. horum, harum, *&* horum nostra-*tium*
Dat. his nostra-*tibus*
Acc. hos *&* has nostra-*tes, &*
    hæc nostra-*tia*
Voc. O nostra-*tes &* tia
Abl. his nostra-*tibus*

All Nouns and Pronouns are one of the three Persons.

The first Person speaks of himself, as *ego* I, *nos* we.

The second Person is spoken to, as *tu* thou, *vos* ye; and therefore of this Person is every Vocative Case.

The third person is spoken of, as *ille* he, *illi* they; and therefore all other Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, are of the third Person; only *ipse* may be of any Person.

OF A VERB.

A Verb is a part of speech joining together the rest of the words in each sentence, and besides its own signification of doing, suffering, or being, always implying some time, as *amo* I love.

Of Verbs, those which have Persons are called Personals, and those which are declined only through the third person singular are called Impersonals.

Of Verbs personal there are four kinds; Active, Passive, Neuter, and Deponent.

A Verb Active ends in *o*, and signifies to do; so that the sense is imperfect except another word is added to express to what that action belongs, as *amo* I love; and by putting to it *r* it may be a Passive, as *amor* I am loved.

A Verb Passive ends in *or*, signifying to suffer, with one of these eight signs, *am, are, art, is, was, were, been, be,* as *amor* I am loved; and by putting away *r* it may be Active, as *amo*.

A Verb Neuter ends in *o, or,* or *m,* and expresses either being, as *sum, existo,* I am, (which Verbs are commonly called Verbs Substantive,) or suffering, as *ægroto* I am sick, or such kind of doing as that the sense is sufficient without adding another word after the Verb, as *curro* I run, *glorior* I boast; and when it ends in *o* it cannot take an *r* to make it a Passive, as *sto* I stand.

Notwithstanding it elegantly forms an Impersonal Passive, as *statur* it is stood; and the Preterperfect Tense of many Verbs Neuter is fitly Englished like a Passive Present, as *veni* I am come.

A Verb Deponent ends in *or* like a Passive, and yet in signification is but Active, as *loquor verbum* I speak a word.

OF THE MOODS OF VERBS.

Verbs are declined with Mood and Tense.

There are four Moods; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative Mood affirms a thing, as *amo* I love; or else asks a question, as *amas tu?* dost thou love?

The Imperative Mood bids or commands, as *ama* love thou.

The Subjunctive Mood has commonly the same significa-tion with the Indicative, but is used commonly after Conjunc-tions; and, by reason of its dependence on what went before, is called Subjunctive, as *eram miser cum amarem*, I was misera-ble when I was in love.

Notwithstanding sometimes it is used after Adverbs of wishing, as *utinam amarem*, I would I did love; and in such case it is commonly called the Optative Mood. And some-times it is used alone to signify the thing as possible or likely, with these signs, *may, can, might, would*, or *should*, and then it is called commonly the Potential Mood, as *expectes eadem*, you may expect the same things; but very commonly it is used alone, especially in the Present and Preterperfect, or Future Tense, for the Imperative or Optative Mood, as *videamus*, let us see, *tu videris*, do you look to it; sometimes to express duty, as *an non filius obediret parenti?*

The Infinitive Mood signifies to do, to suffer, or to be; it has neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative Case before it, and is commonly known in English by the sign *to*, as *amare* to love.

The Indicative and the Subjunctive are called Finite Moods.

TENSES OF VERBS.

There are five Tenses or Times; the Present Tense, the Preterimperfect Tense, the Preterperfect Tense, the Preterplu-perfect, and Future Tense.

The Present Tense speaks of the time that now is, as *amo* I love.

The Preterimperfect Tense* speaks of the time not perfect-ly passed, as *amabam* I did love.

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* This Tense speaks of the time passing during the past time of some incident; as, *Alexander, dum canabat, grave mor- bo correptus est.*

The Preterperfect Tense† speaks of the time perfectly past, with this sign *have*, as *amavi* I have loved.

The Preterpluperfect Tense speaks of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign *had*, as *amaveram* I had loved.

The Future Tense speaks of the time to come, with this sign *shall* or *will*, as *amabo* I shall or will love.

There are four Conjugations of regular Verbs.

Verbs of the first Conjugation are distinguished by having *a* long before *re* in the Infinitive, as *amo, an.āre*.

Verbs of the second Conjugation are distinguished by having *e* long before *re* of the Infinitive, as *doceo, docēre*.

Verbs of the third Conjugation by having *e* short before *re* of the Infinitive, as *lego, legĕre*.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation are distinguished by having *i* long before *re* in the Infinitive, as *audio, audīre*.

The formation of the Tenses.

The Present Tense in the several Moods is formed from the Present of the Indicative by changing the Termination, as in

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.
CONJ. 1	Am-*o*	——*a*	——*em*	——*āré*
CONJ. 2	Doc-*eo*	——*e*	——*eam*	——*ēre*
CONJ. 3	{ Leg-*o*	——*e*	——*am*	——*ĕre*
	{ Fug-*io*	——*e*	——*iam*	——*ĕre*
CONJ. 4	Aud-*io*	——*i*	——*iam*	——*īre*

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† The Perfect Passive, with *sum*, denotes continuance; with *fui*, it does not: as " Nobiles a Gallis expulsi sunt." This infers, that The Nobles continue in banishment. Nobiles a Gallis expulsi fuerunt; sed jam revocati sunt. The Pluperfect Passive with *eram*, in like manner, denotes continuance; with *fueram* it does not: as " Romanum imperium, quo tempore Julius Cæsar in Galliam exercitum ducebat, Pompei virtute magnopere auctum erat." Here it is inferred, that The empire continued enlarged at the time Cæsar led an army into Gaul. Germani & Galli, qui a Romanis subacti fuerant, sæculo sequenti Italiam populati Romam ipsam ceperunt.

The Imperfect Tense is formed by changing the Termination, as in

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
	1	Am-o, -ābam	——ārem
	2	Doc-eo, -ēbam	——ērem
CONJ.	3	{ Leg-o, -ēbam	——ĕrem
		{ Fug-io, -iēbam	——ĕrem
	4	Aud-io, -iēbam	——īrem

The Future Tense is formed by changing the Termination, as in

		Indicative.
	1	Am-o, ——ābo
	2	Doc-eo, ——ēbo
CONJ.	3	{ Leg-o, ——am
		{ Fug-io, ——iam
	4	Aud-io, ——iam

[How to form the Perfect Tense is shewn elsewhere.]

From the Perfect are formed the Pluperfect of the Indicative, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, the Future of the subjunctive, and the Perfect and Pluperfect of the Infinitive, by changing the Termination; as

Indicative.		Subjunctive.			Infinitive.
Perf.	Plu.	Perf.	Plu.	Fut.	Perf.
Amav-i	-ĕram	-ĕrim	-issem	-ĕro	-isse
Docu-i	-ĕram	-ĕrim	-issem	-ĕro	-isse

The formation of the Tenses in the Passive Voice.

The Tenses which end in o in the Active Voice are made Passive by adding r; and those which end in m in the Active Voice are made Passive by changing m into r; as

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
Pres.	Amo	Amor	Amem	Amer
Imp.	Amabam	Amabar	Amarem	Amarer
Fut.	Amabo	Amabor	——	——
Pres.	Lego	Legor	Legam	Legar
Imp.	Legebam	Legebar	Legerem	Legerer
Fut.	Legam	Legar, &c. &c.		

The Present Tense of the Imperative, and of the Infinitive, is formed by changing the Termination, as in

			Imperative.	Infinitive.
CONJ.	1	Am-or	——āre	——āri
	2	Doc-eor	——ēre	——ēri
	3	Leg-or	——ĕre	——i
		Fug-ior	——ĕre	——i
	4	Aud-ior	——īre	——īri

The other Tenses in the Passive Voice are formed from Participles and *sum.*

Verbs in *o* may be conjugated by mentioning the first Person singular of the Indicative Mood Present Tense, the second Person singular of the same, (which is the standard by which the other parts of the Verb are measured to know the increase,) then the Perfect Tense, and Supine; and lastly the Infinitive Present—as

Am-o, ——*as,* ——*avi,* ——*atum,* ——*āre.*

Verbs in *or* may be conjugated by mentioning the first Person singular of the Indicative Present, then the Perfect Tense, and lastly the Infinitive Present; as

Amor, amatus sum or *fui, amari.*

Formation through Persons and Numbers.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I love or do love	*Thou lovest or dost love*	*He loves or or does love*	*We love or do love*	*Ye love or do love*	*They love or do love*
Ego	tu	ille	nos	vos	illi
1 Am-o,	-as,	-at,	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant
2 Doc-eo,	-es,	-et,	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent
3 Leg-o,	-is,	-it,	-ĭmus,	-ĭtis,	-unt
Fug-io,	-is,	-it,	-ĭmus,	-ĭtis,	-iunt
4 Aud-io,	-is,	-it,	-īmus,	-ītis,	-iunt

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I loved or did love	*Thou lovedst or didst love*	*He loved or did love*	*We loved or did love*	*Ye loved or did love*	*They loved or did love*

1 Am-ā-bam,					
2 Doc-ē-bam,					
3 Leg-ē-bam,	-bas,	-bat,	-bāmus,	-bātis,	-bant
Fug-iē-bam					
4 Aud-iē-bam					

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I have loved	*Thou hast loved*	*He has loved*	*We have loved*	*Ye have loved*	*They have loved*

1 Am-āv-i,					
2 Doc-u-i,	-isti,	-it,	-imus,	-istis,	ērunt or ēre
3 Leg-i,					
4 Aud-īv-i,					

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I had loved	*Thou hadst loved*	*He had loved*	*We had loved*	*Ye had loved*	*They had loved*

1 Am-av-ĕram,					
2 Doc-u-ĕram,	-eras,	-erat,	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant
3 Leg-ĕram,					
4 Aud-iv-ĕram,					

FUTURE TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I shall or will love	*Thou shalt or wilt love*	*He shall or will love*	*We shall or will love*	*Ye shall or will love*	*They shall or will love*

1 Am-ā-bo,					
2 Doc-ē-bo,	-bis,	-bit,	-bĭmus,	-bĭtis,	-bunt
3 Leg-am,					
Fug-i-am,	-es,	-et,	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent
4 Aud-i-am,					

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
Love thou		*Let him love*	*Love ye*		*Let them love*

1 Am-ā,	-āto,	-āto,	-āte,	-ātote,	-anto
2 Doc-ē,	-ēto,	-ēto,	-ēte,	-ētote,	-ento
3 Leg-ĕ,					-unto
Fug-ĕ,	-ĭto,	-ĭto,	-ĭte,	-ĭtote,	-iunto
5 Aud-ī,	-īto,	-īto,	-īte,	-ītote,	-iunto

D

The first Person may be supplied out of the Subjunctive Present, as *doceam* let me teach, *doceamus* let us teach.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I may or can love	*Thou mayst or canst love*	*He may or can love*	*We may or can love*	*Ye may or can love*	*They may or can love*
1 Am-em,	-es,	-et,	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent
2 Doce-am,					
3 Leg-am, Fug-i-am,	-as,	-at,	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant
4 Audi-am,					

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I might or could love	*Thou mightst or couldst love*	*He might or could love*	*We might or could love*	*Ye might or could love*	*They might or could love*
1 Am-ā-rem,					
2 Doc ē-rem,					
3 Leg ĕ-rem. Fug ĕ-rem,	-res,	-ret,	-rēmus,	-rētis,	-rent
4 Aud-ī-rem,					

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I might have loved	*Thou mightst have loved*	*He might have loved*	*We might have loved*	*Ye might have loved*	*They might have loved*
1 Am-avĕ-rim,					
2 Doc-uĕ-rim,	-ris,	-rit,	-rĭmus,	-rĭtis,	-rint
3 Leg-ĕ-rim,					
4 Aud-iv-ĕ-rim,					

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I might had loved	*Thou mightst had loved*	*He might had loved*	*We might had loved*	*Ye might had loved*	*They might had loved*
1 Am-av-issem,					
2 Doc-u-issem,	-isses,	-isset,	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent
3 Leg-issem,					
4 Aud-iv-issem,					

FUTURE TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I may or can love hereafter	*Thou mayest or canst, &c.*	*He may or can, &c.*	*We may or can, &c.*	*Ye may or can, &c.*	*They may or can, &c.*
1 Am-avĕ-ro,					
2 Doc-uĕ-ro,	-ris,	-rit,	-rĭmus,	-rĭtis,	-rint.
3 Leg-ĕ-ro,					
4 Aud-ivĕ ro,					

This Tense may be Englished, I shall have, &c. Thou wilt have, &c. He will have, &c. We shall have, &c. Ye will have, &c. They will have, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.	PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.
1 Amāre, *to love,*	1 Amavisse, *to have or had loved.*
2 Docere, *to teach.*	2 Docuisse, *to have or had taught.*
3 Legĕre, *to read.*	3 Legisse, *to have or had read.*
4 Audīre, *to hear.*	4 Audivisse, *to have or had heard.*

The Infinitive Mood wants the Future Tense, but is supplied by the Future in *rus* and *esse.*

FUTURE TENSE.

1 Amaturum esse, *to love hereafter.*
2 Dociurum esse, *to teach hereafter.*
3 Lecturum esse, *to read hereafter.*
4 Auditurum esse, *to hear hereafter.*

GERUNDS.

Of loving or of being loved.	*In loving or in being loved.*	*To love or to be loved.*
1 Amandi,	amando,	amandum.
2 Docendi,	docendo,	docendum.
3 Legendi,	legendo,	legendum.
4 Audiendi,	audiendo,	audiendum.

FIRST SUPINE.	*SECOND SUPINE.*
1 Amātum, *to love,*	1 Amātu, *to be loved.*
2 Doctum, *to teach,*	2 Doctu, *to be taught.*
3 Lectum, *to read,*	3 Lectu, *to be read.*
4 Audītum, *to hear,*	4 Audītu, *to be heard.*

Participle of the Present.

1. Amans, *loving.*
2. Docens, *teaching.*
3. Legens, *reading.*
4. Audiens, *hearing.*

Participle of the Future, in RUS.

1. Amatūrus, *to love or about to love.*
2. Doctūrus, *to teach or about to teach.*
3. Lectūrus, *to read or about to read.*
4. Audīūrus, *to hear or about to hear.*

SUM, which with Participles forms several Tenses in the Passive Voice, is varied in the manner following, with its Compound *Possum.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I am,	*Thou art,*	*He is*	*We are,*	*Ye are,*	*They are*
Sum,	ĕs,	est	Sŭmus,	estis,	sunt
Possŭm,	potes,	potest	Possumus,	potestis,	possunt

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I was,	*Thou wast,*	*he was*	*We were,*	*Ye were,*	*They were*
Er-am, Poter-am, }	-as,	-at	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I have been,	*thou hast,*	*&c. &c.*	*We have been,*	*Ye, &c. &c.*	
Fu-i, Potu-i, }	-isti,	-it	-ĭmus,	-istis,	-ērunt or ēre }

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I had been,	*thou hadst, &c. &c.*		*We had been,*	*Ye had, &c. &c.*	
Fuĕr-am, Potuĕr-am, }	-as,	-at	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant

FUTURE TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I shall or will be, &c.			*We shall or will be, &c.*		
Er-o, Potĕr-o, }	-is,	-it	-ĭmus,	-ĭtis,	-unt

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Be thou,	*be he or let him be*	*Be ye,*	*be they or let them be*
Tu	ille	Vos	illi
Es esto,	esto	Este estote	sunto

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I may or can be, &c.			*We may or can be, &c.*		
Sim,	sis,	sit	Simus,	sitis,	sint
Possim,	possis,	possit	Possimus,	possitis,	possint

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I might or could be, &c.			*We might or could be, &c.*		
Es-sem, }	-ses,	-set	-semus,	-setis,	-sent
Pos-sem }					

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I might have been, &c.			*We might have been, &c.*		
Fuer-im, }	-is,	-it	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Potuer-im, }					

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I might had been, &c.			*We might had been, &c.*		
Fuis-sem, }	-ses,	-set	-semus,	-setis,	sent
Potuis-sem, }					

FUTURE TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I may or can be hereafter, &c.			*We may or can be hereafter, &c.*		
Fuer-o, }	-is,	-it	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Potuer-o, }					

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	PRETERPERFECT.	FUTURE.
To be	*To have been*	*To be hereafter*
Esse.	Fuisse.	Futurum esse.
Posse.	Potuisse.	

PARTICIPLE PRESENT, Potens.   *Cætera desunt.*

Passive Form of the four Conjugations.

1 Amor, amaris or amare, amatus sum or fui, to be loved.
2 Doceor, doceris or docere, doctus sum or fui, to be taught.
3 Legor, legeris or legere, lectus sum or fui, to be read.
4 Audior, audiris or audire, auditus sum or fui, to be heard.

Note. All Verbs in OR properly want the Preter and all Cognate Tenses ; but they are supplied by Participles and the Verb sum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.   Pluraliter.

I am loved,	thou art, &c.	he is, &c.	We are, &c.	ye are, &c.	they, &c.
1 Am-or,	-āris or -āre,	-ātur	-āmur,	-amĭni,	-antur
2 Doc-eor,	-ēris or -ēre,	-ētur	-ēmur,	-emĭni,	-entur
3 Leg-or. } Fug-ior. }	-ĕris or -ĕre,	-ĭtur	-ĭmur,	-imĭni,	{ -untur { -iuntur
4 Aud-ior,	-īris, or -īre,	-ītur	-īmur,	-imĭni,	-iuntur

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.   Pluraliter.

I was, &c.	thou wast, &c.	he was, &c.	We were, &c.	ye were, &c.	they were, &c.
1 Amā-bar,					
2 Docē-bar,	} -bāris				
3 Legē-bar,	} or } -bātur	-bāmur,	-bamĭni,	-bantur	
4 Audiē-bar,	} -bāre, }				

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.

1 Amatus				
2 Doctus	} sum or fui,	I have been	} loved.
3 Lectus	} es or fuisti,	Thou hast been	} taught. read.
4 Auditus	} est or fuit,	He has been	} heard.

Pluraliter.

1 Amati				
2 Docti	} sŭmus or fuĭmus,	We have been	} loved. taught.
3 Lecti	} estis or fuistis,	Ye have been	} read.
4 Auditi	} sunt, fuērunt or fuēre,	They have been	} heard.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.

1 Amatus	ĕram or fuĕram,	I had been	loved.
2 Doctus	ĕras or fuĕras,	Thou hadst been	taught.
3 Lectus	ĕrat or fuĕrat,	He had been	read.
4 Auditus			heard.

Pluraliter.

1 Amati	ĕrāmus or fuerāmus,	We had been	loved.
2 Docti	erātis or fuerātis,	Ye had been	taught.
3 Lecti	erant or fuĕrant,	They had been	read.
4 Auditi			heard.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singulariter.

I shall or will thou shalt, he shall,
be loved &c. &c.

Pluraliter.

We shall, ye shall, they,
&c. &c. &c.

1 Amā-bor,	-bĕris or -bĕre, -bĭtur	-bĭmur,	-bĭmĭni,	-buntur
2 Docē-bor,				
3 Leg-ar,	-ēris or -ēre, -ētur	-ēmur,	-ēmĭni,	-entur
Fugi-ar,				
4 Audi-ar,				

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singulariter.

Be thou loved Let him be, &c.

Pluraliter.

Be ye, &c. Let them be, &c.

1 Amā-re -tor,	-tor	-nĭni -mĭnor,	-ntor
2 Docē-re -tor,			
3 Leg-ĕre -ĭtor,	-ĭtor	-ĭni -ĭmĭnor,	-untor
Fug-ĕre -ĭtor,	-ĭtor	-ĭmĭni -ĭmĭnor,	-iuntor
4 Aud-īre -ĭtor,	-ītor	-īmĭni -ĭmĭnor,	-iuntor

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.

I may or can thou mayst, he may,
be loved &c. &c.

Pluraliter.

We may, ye may, they,
&c. &c. &c.

1 Am-er,	-ēris or -ēre,	-ētur	-ēmur,	-ēmĭni,	-entur
2 Doce-ar,					
3 Leg-ar,	-āris or -āre,	-ātur	-āmur,	-āmĭni,	-antur
Fugi-ar,					
4 Audi-ar,					

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I might or could be loved	*thou mightst, &c.*	*he might, &c.*	*We might, &c.*	*ye might, &c.*	*they, &c.*
1 Amār-er, 2 Docēr-er, 3 Legĕr-er, Fugĕr-er, 4 Audīr-er,	-eris *or* -ēre,	-ētur	-ēmur,	-ēmĭni,	-entur

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.

1 Amatus	sim *or* fuĕrim,	I might have been	loved.
2 Doctus	sis *or* fuĕris,	Thou mightst have been	taught.
3 Lectus	sit *or* fuĕrit,	He might have been	read.
4 Auditus			heard.

Pluraliter.

1 Amati	sīmus *or* fuĕrīmus,	We might have been	loved.
2 Docti	sītis *or* fuĕrītis,	Ye might have been	taught.
3 Lecti	sint *or* fuĕrint,	They might have been	read.
4 Auditi			heard.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.

1 Amatus	essem *or* fuissem,	I might had been	loved.
2 Doctus	esses *or* fuisses,	Thou mightst had been	taught.
3 Lectus	esset *or* fuisset,	He might had been	read.
4 Auditus			heard.

Pluraliter.

1 Amati	essēmus *or* fuissēmus,	We might had been	loved.
2 Docti	essētis *or* fuissētis,	Ye might had been	taught.
3 Lecti	essent *or* fuissent,	They might had been	read.
4 Auditi			heard.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singulariter.

1 Amatus	ĕro *or* fuĕro,	I may or can be	loved	hereafter.
2 Doctus	ĕris *or* fuĕris,	Thou mayest or canst be	taught	
3 Lectus	ĕrit *or* fuĕrit,	He may or can be	read	
4 Auditus			heard	

Pluraliter.

1 Amati	erīmus *or* fuerīmus,	We may or can be	loved	hereafter.
2 Docti	erītis *or* fuerītis,	Ye may or can be	taught	
3 Lecti	ĕrint *or* fuĕrint,	They may or can be	read	
3 Auditi			heard	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.	PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

1 Amāri *to be loved.* 1 Amatum ⎫ esse
2 Docēri *to be taught.* 2 Doctum ⎪ or *To have or* ⎰ loved.
3 Legi *to be read.* 3 Lectum ⎬ fuisse *had been* ⎱ taught.
4 Audīri *to be heard.* 4 Auditum ⎭ read. heard.

FUTURE TENSE.

1 Amātum īri, *or* amandum esse, *to be loved* ⎫
2 Doctum īri, *or* docendum esse, *to be taught* ⎪ *hereafter.*
3 Lectum īri, *or* legendum esse, *to be read* ⎬
4 Audītum īri, *or* audiendum esse, *to be heard* ⎭

The Participle joined with *iri* serves to any Gender or Number invariably.

Participle of the Preter.

1 Amātus, *loved.*
2 Doctus, *taught.*
3 Lectus, *read.*
4 Audītus, *heard.*

Participle of the Future, in DUS.

1 Amandus, *to be loved.*
2 Docendus, *to be taught.*
3 Legendus, *to be read.*
4 Audiendus, *to be heard.*

Of other Verbs in OR.

A Verb Deponent forms all its Tenses after the manner of a Verb Passive; only it has Gerunds, Supines, and both the Active Participles. But note, that it is always to be Englished actively, as in the following Example:

Loquor, loqueris *vel* loquere, locutus sum *vel* fui, loqui, loquendi, loquendo, loquendum, locutum, locutu, loquens, loquendus & locutus, locuturus, *to speak.*

The Preter Tense of all Verbs in OR, which have no Actives in o, is made by supposing such Actives, and reducing them to rule, so as to form thence Preter Participles.

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INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Loquor *I speak*, loquĕris *or* loquĕre *thou speakest;* and so
    on, like *Legor*, keeping an Active signification.
Preterimp. Loquebar, *I did speak.*
Preterperf. Locutus sum *or* fui, *I have spoken.*
Preterplu. Locutus ĕram *or* fuĕram, *I had spoken.*
Future. Loquar, *I shall or will speak.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Loquĕre, loquitor, *speak thou.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Loquar, *I may or can speak.*
Preterimp. Loquĕrer, *I might or could speak.*
Preterper. Locutus sim *or* fuĕrim, *I might have spoken.*
Preterplu. Locutus essem *or* fuissem, *I might had spoken.*
Future. Locutus ĕro *or* fuĕro, *I may or can speak hereafter.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Loqui, *to speak.*
Preterp. Locutum esse *or* fuisse, *to have or had spoken:*
Future. Locuturum esse, *to speak hereafter.*

GERUNDS.
{ Loquendi, *of speaking.*
{ Loquendo, *in speaking.*
{ Loquendum, *to speak.*

SUPINES.
{ Locutum, *to speak.*
{ Locutu, *to be spoken.*

THE PARTICIPLES.

Present. Loquens, *speaking.*
Fut. Pas. Loquendus, *to be spoken.*
Preterper. Locutus, *having spoken.*
Fut. Act. Locuturus, *to speak or about to speak.*

Of Verbs Compound.

Verbs may be compounded either with Nouns, as *multiplico;*
or with Adverbs, as *satisfacio;* or, which is most common, with
Prepositions, as *præficio.*

The Verbs following are not conjugated according to the common form or rules, and are therefore call Irregulars.

Volo, vis, volui (Supinis caret), *to be willing*.
Nolo, nonvis, nolui (Supinis caret), *to be unwilling*.
Malo, mavis, malui (Supinis caret), *to be more willing*.
Edo, edis *vel* es, edĕre *vel* esse, edi, esum *vel* estum, *to eat*.
Eo, is, ire, ivi, itum, *to go*. So queo, *to be able*.
Fio, fis, fĭĕri, factus sum, *to be made* or *done*.
Fero, fers, ferre, tŭli, latum, *to bear* or *suffer*.

Its Compound aufero, *for better sound, thus varies its first syl-lable :* aufero, aufers, auferre, abstuli, ablatum, *to take away*.

Ferror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus sum *vel* fui, *to be borne* or *suffered*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.

I am willing,	Volo, vīs, vult.
I am unwilling,	Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.
I am more willing,	Malo, mavis, mavult.
I eat,	Edo, edis *or* es, edit *or* est.
I go,	Eo, is, it.
I am made or *done,*	Fĭo, fis, fit.
I bear or *suffer.*	Fero, fers, fert.
I am borne or *suffered.*	Feror, ferris *or* ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter.

We are willing,	Volŭmus, vultis, volunt.
We are unwilling,	Nolŭmus, nonvultis, nolunt.
We are more willing,	Malŭmus, mavultis, malunt.
We eat,	Edĭmus, edĭtis *or* estis, edunt.
We go,	Īmus, ītis, eunt.
We are made or *done,*	Fīmus, fītis, fĭunt.
We bear or *suffer,*	Ferĭmus, fertis, ferunt.
We are borne or *suffered,*	Ferĭmur, ferimĭni, feruntur.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I went or did go	*thou wentest, &c.*	*he went, &c.*	*We went, &c.*	*ye went, &c.*	*they, &c.*
Ī-bam,	-bas,	-bat	-bāmus,	-bātis,	-bant

FUTURE TENSE.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.		
I shall or will go	thou shalt, &c.	he shall, &c.	We shall, &c.	ye shall, &c.	they, &c.
ī-bo,	-bis,	-bit	-bĭmus,	-bĭtis,	-bunt

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Be thou unwilling,	Noli, nolīto	Nolīte, nolītōte
Eat thou,	{ Es esto, esto	Edĭte este, } edunto
	Ede edĭto, edĭto	Estōte edĭtōte, }
Go thou,	ī īto, īto	īte ītōte, eunto
Be thou made,	Fīto, fīto	Fīte fītote, fīunto
Bear thou or suffer,	Fer ferto, ferto	Ferte fertōte, ferunto
Be thou borne or suf-fered,	Ferre fertor, fertor	Ferĭmĭni ferĭmĭnor, fe-runtor

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.		
Vel-im, }			{ willing
Nol-im, } -is, it.	-īmus, -ītis, -int	I may or can be	{ unwilling
Mal-im, }			{ more willing

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Singulariter.				
Vell-em, ⎫				⎧ willing
Noll-em,				unwilling
Mall-em,		I might or		more willing
Edĕr-em, ⎬ -es, et. Pl. -ēmus, -ētis, ent.		could be ⎨		eat
or ess-em,				made or done
Fĭĕr-em,				bear or suffer
Ferr-em, ⎭				borne or suf-fered.
Ferr-er, ēris or ēre, ētur. Pl. ēmur, ēmĭni, entur				

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

Velle, *to be willing.*
Nolle, *to be unwilling.*
Malle, *to be more willing.*
Edĕre, } *to eat.*
Esse, }
Ferre, *to bear* or *suffer.*
Fĭĕri, *to be made* or *done.*
Ferri, *to be borne* or *suffered.*

FUTURE TENSE.

Itūrum esse, *to go*
Esūrum esse, *to eat* } *hereafter.*
Latūrum esse, *to bear* or *suffer*

GERUNDS. { Eundi,
Eundo,
Eundum.

FIRST SUPINE.

Estum *or* esum.
Latum.

SECOND SUPINE.

Estu *or* esu.
Latu.

PARTICIPLE OF THE PRESENT, Iens, *Gen.* Euntis.

The parts of these Verbs which are not set down here are regular. *Volo* and *Malo* want the Imperative, and *Nolo* has not the third Person in that Mood.

Of Verbs Impersonal.

Impersonals, whether of the Active or Passive Voice, are declined throughout all the Moods and Tenses in the Voice of the Third Person Singular only ; as,

Act. *Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit, delectare ;*

Pass. *Videtur, videbatur, visum est* vel *fuit, visum erat* vel *fuerat, videbitur, videri.*

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a Part of Speech derived from a Verb, and partakes partly of a Noun, as Gender, Case and Declension ; and partly of a Verb, as Tense and Signification ; and partly of both, as Number and Figure.

There are four kinds of Participles, one of the Present Tense, and another of the Preter Tense ; one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

A Participle of the Present Tense has its English ending in *ing*, as *loving* ; and its Latin in *ans* or *ens*, as *amans, docens :* and it is formed of the Preterimperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*, as *amabam, amans ; auxiliabar, auxilians ; poteram, potens.*

A Participle of the Future in *rus* signifies to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active Voice; as *amaturus*, to love, or about to love. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by adding *rus*, as *doctu, docturus.*

Except *pariturus, nasciturus, sonaturus, arguiturus, eruiturus, nosciturus, moriturus, oriturus, futurus.*

A Participle of the Preter Tense has its English ending in **d, t,** or **n,** as *loved, taught, slain ;* and its Latin in *tus, sus, xus,* as *amatus, visus, nexus ;* and one in *uus,* as *mortuus ;* and it is formed of the latter Supine by adding *s,* as *lectu, lectus.*

A Participle of the Future in *dus* signifies to suffer, like the Infinitive Mood Passive, as *amandus,* to be loved ; and it is formed of the Genitive Case of the Participle of the Present Tense, by changing *tis* into *dus,* as *amantis, amandus.*

Participles of the Present Tense are declined like Nouns Adjective of three Articles and one Termination ; Participles of other Tenses, like Adjectives of three Terminations. Participles also may, as Nouns Adjective, form Degrees of Comparison, as *amans, amantior, amantissimus.*

Of an Adverb.

An Adverb is an undeclinable Part of Speech, joined chiefly to Nouns and Verbs to explain or perfect their Signification, as *egregiè falleris,* you are exceedingly deceived ; *nimiùm philosophus,* too much a Philosopher.

Adverbs derived of Nouns Adjective may be compared, as *doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè.* Also certain other Adverbs being compared make Nouns Adjective, as *pridem, prior, primus ; diu, diutior, diutissimus.*

Adjectives in the Neuter Gender often turn Adverbs, as *Primùm facilè.*

Of a Conjunction.

A Conjunction is an undeclinable Part of Speech which fitly joins Words or Clauses and Sentences together, as *Pater & Præceptor,* my Father and Master.

Of Conjunctions some are Copulative, as *et que, neque, quàm* after a Comparative Degree, *&c.*
Some Disjunctive, as *aut, vel, ve, &c.*
Some Conditional, as *si, sin, modò, dum, nisi.*
Some Adversative, as *quanquam, licet, &c.*

Other sorts let use teach.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is an undeclinable Part of Speech much like an Adverb, set before Nouns either in apposition to govern them, as *Ad Patrem*, or before both Nouns and other words in composition, commonly altering their signification, as *indoctus*, unlearned.

The Voices of Prepositions set alone without their casual words, are not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs; as *qui antè non cavet post dolebit*, he that bewareth not before will be sorry afterwards.

Of these Prepositions which may be set adverbially, many are compared, and form both Adjectives and other new Adverbs, such as these which follow:

Ante, anterior ;
Citra, citerior ;
Extra, exterior, extremus or *extimus* ;
Infra, inferior, infimus or *imus* ;
Intra, interior, intimus ;
Post, posterior, postremus ;
Prope, propior, proximus ;
Supra, superior, supremus or *summus* ;
Ultra, ulterior, ultimus.

There are six Prepositions which are never used but in composition, viz.

Am (before a vowel *amb*) about;
Dis, for better sound *di*, asunder ;
Re, against ;
Se, apart ;
Ve for *vix*, scarce ;
Con (before b, m, p, *com*, before a vowel *co*) together.

Of an Interjection.

An Interjection is a Part of Speech which expresses a sudden passion of the mind under an imperfect Voice.

Some are of Mirth, as *evax, vah* ;

Some are of Sorrow, as *heu, hei* ;

The rest let use teach.

Nouns and Verbs sometimes become Interjections, viz. when they are put to signify a sudden passion abruptly, as *Navibus infandùm amissis ; Sed amabo, te cura*.

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NOMINA declinare & Verba imprimis pueri sciant; neque enim aliter pervenire ad intellectum sequentium possunt. Quod etiam monere supervacuum fuerat, nisi ambitiosa festatione plerique a posterioribus inciperent; &, dum ostentare discipulos circa speciosa malunt, compendio morarentur.

QUINTILIAN.

Rules for the Genders of Nouns, from their Signification.

RULE I.

All Names given to Males, Tribes, and Sects; likewise the Names* of Rivers, Months, and Winds, are of the Masculine Gender.

RULE II.

The Names given to Females, with the Names of Countries, Cities, and Trees, are of the Feminine Gender.

EXCEPTIONS.

The Name of a City† ending in *O* is Masculine; also such as end in *I* plural, as Delphi. Parisii: so are Abydus, Agragas, and Pontus. Such as end in ‡*E*, *L*, or *R*, are Neuter.

The Names of Trees ending in *R* are Neuter; except those which end in §*aster*, which are Masculine. Dumus, rhamnus, vepris, are Masculine. Malus and rubus are doubtful.

RULE III.

Names given equally to Males and Females, whose sex may be easily distinguished, are of the Common Gender; as infans, bos. But the Gender of those whose sex is not easily distinguished may be known from the following special Rules: such are aquila, passer, vulpes.

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* Lakes and Bays, as Adria, may be referred to these. Smaller Rivers and Lakes are sometimes Feminine, taking their Name and Gender from Nymphs.
† Vesontio, &c.
‡ Præneste, Suthul, Tibur.
§ Oleaster.

RULE IV.

For the Gender from Terminations.

Nouns ending in *um*, and Nouns not varied in the Singular Number, are Neuter.

Greek Nouns made Latin retain their original Gender ; as cometa, bombyx, periodus, poema.

Words put artificially, or merely for themselves, are Neuter*.

The following Rules, for the Gender from Declension, are called Special Rules.

SPECIAL RULE I.

Nouns not increasing in the Genitive are Feminine ; as sedes.

EXCEPTIONS.

Nouns in *er* and *us* are Masculine ; as venter, annus. So are antes, axis, callis, cassis, caulis, collis, crinis, cucumis, ensis, fascis, follis, fustis, ignis, lemures, lienis, mensis, orbis, panis, piscis, postis, sentis, torris, vectis, vermis, unguis ; and *as*, with its compounds, as decussis.

Acus, alvus, domus, ficus, humus, idus, manus, porticus, tribus, vannus, are Feminine.

Amnis, anguis, canalis, carbasus, colus, clunis, finis, funis, grossus, linter, pampinus, phaselus, specus, talpa, torquis, are doubtful.

Nouns ending in *E*, making *is* in the Genitive, are Neuter ; as mare.

Pelagus, virus, vulgus, are Masculine and Neuter.

SPECIAL RULE II.

Nouns increasing long in the Genitive are Feminine ; as probitas, probitātis.

EXCEPTIONS.

Nouns ending in *or* and *os*, with Nouns ending in *O* not derived from Verbs†, are Masculine ; as sermo. Also the follow-

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* These three, magnus, sum, non, are examples :
    Magnus est declinabile, magnus is declined.
    Sum est declinabile, sum is declined.
    Non est indeclinabile, non is not declined.

† Those derived from Verbs end in *tio, sio, xio ;* as ultio, defensio, connexio.

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ing : dens*, fons, glis, gryps, mons, mus, pons, præs, salt, seps, sol, splen, volitans, occidens, oriens, torrens, tridens ; and the compounds of *as*, as triens, semis ; and Nouns ending in *unx* derived from *uncia*, as quincunx. Dos and cos are Feminine.

These are doubtful : bubo, calx, limax, rudens, serpens, stirps ; and dies, which is only Masculine in the plural. Meridies is Masculine.

Nouns ending in *al* and *ar* are Neuter ; as animal, calcar.

The following are also Neuter : æs, cor, crus, fel, jus, mel, lac, os ossis, a bone, and os oris, a mouth, pus, rus, thus, vas vasis, ver.

SPECIAL RULE III.

Nouns increasing short in the Genitive are Masculine ; as sanguis sanguĭnis.

EXCEPTIONS.

Except Nouns exceeding two syllables, in *do* and *go*, which are Feminine ; as imago, dulcedo : also arbor, carex, compes, cuspis, fax, fides, forfex, grando, halcyon, hyems, nex, nux, pecus pecŭdis, res, scrobs, scobs, seges, spes, supellex, teges, trabs, with appendix, coxendix, filix, histrix, nix, pix.

Nouns ending in *ar, en, ur, us,* and *put,* are Neuter. So are ador, æquor, cadaver, cicer, iter, laser, marmor, papaver, piper, siser, uber, zingiber. But attagen, furfur, lepus, pecten, salar, turtur, vultur, are Masculine.

These are doubtful : adeps, cardo, cinis, cortex, culex, forceps, imbrex, margo, pulvis, pumex, silex.

Note. In all Declensions the Gender of Nouns wanting the singular is found by supposing a Nominative singular ; as hæ fauces, as from faux ; hi cancelli, as from cancellus ; hæ nugæ, as from nuga.

OF HETEROCLITES.

Nouns that vary their Gender or Declension ; Nouns that are defective or redundant, are called *Heteroclites.*

Nouns varying their Gender.

Carbasus, jocus, locus, and sibilus, are Masculine and Neuter in the plural.

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* Bidens, *m.* ligo, bidens, *f.* ovis.
† Sal is found Neuter also.

Avernus, Dindymus, Gargarus, Mænalus, Tartarus, and perhaps some more such, are Neuter in the plural. So are Pergamus, supellex, Tænarus.

Capistrum, filum, frænum, rastrum, are Masculine and Neuter in the plural. Cœlum, Argos, are Masculine in the plural.

Nouns varying Gender and Declension.

Delicium, epulum, nundinum, are of the Feminine Gender and first Declension in the plural. Vas vasis, is of the second Declension in the plural. Mænia makes mæniorum or mænium.

Nouns defective in Number or Case.

Proper Names, when they denote only one person, or one thing, have but one Number.

The Names* of *grain, things sold by weight, herbs, liquids, metals, diseases, virtues, vices, ages, arts,* want the plural.

All Nouns of the fifth Declension, except acies, dies, facies, res, species, want the Genitive, Dative and Ablative plural. Likewise labes, nex, and soboles.

The following Nouns want the plural, or have in it only the Cases set down.

Ævum -is	grando	pax†	solum
æther	hilum	pelagus	talio
aer	hordeum -a	plebs	tellus
callum	humus	proles	thus -ra
cænum	indoles	prosapia -as	valetudo
electrum -a	jubar	pudor	ver
fama -as	justitium	pus	vesper
fames	mel -la	quies	vigor
far -a	macellum	rus -ra	vinum -a
fel	metus -us	salum	virus
fimus	muscus	salus	vitrum
forum -a	mustum -a	sanies	viscum
fuga -as	nihilum	siser	vulgus
gelu	nitrum	sitis	
gloria	paupertas	sopor	

* Triticum, saccharum, thymum, lac, aurum, podagra, castitas, ebrietas, senectus, musica.

† Paces.—*Horace.*

Many Names of Feasts and Places want the singular; as Bacchanalia, Gabii, Locri, Delphi, Philippi. These four Names of Cities, and perhaps some others of the same ending, are Masculine.

The following Nouns want the singular, or have in it only the Cases set down.

Aborigines	æstiva	lactes	penates
ambages -e	excubiæ	lautiæ	præbia
antes	exequiæ	lemures	præcordia
antiæ	exta	liberi	primores
apinæ	exuviæ	lustra	primitiæ
arma	facetiæ	magnates	proceres
artus	fasti	majores	quisquiliæ
blanditiæ	fauces -e	manubiæ	reliquiæ
calendæ	feriæ	mœnia	rostra
cancelli	flabra	mapalia	scopæ
castra	fori	minæ	tenebræ
clitellæ	gerræ	munia	tesqua
cælites	hiberna	natalia	thermæ
crepundia	ilia	nonæ	tricæ
cunabula	induciæ	nugæ	valvæ
cunæ	inferiæ	nuptiæ	vergiliæ
diræ	insidiæ	oblivia	vindiciæ

Some Nouns vary their signification; as Ædes, in the singular, signifies a temple; in the plural, a house: Plaga, in the singular, a country; in the plural, a net.

The following Nouns have but one Case:

Dicis, expes, inficias, ingratiis, jussu, injussu, nauci, natu, noctu, permissu, promptu; and astu, which has astus in the plural.

The following have only two Cases:

Dica dicam, fors forte, impetis impete, opus, repetundarum repetundis, spontis sponte, suppetiæ suppetias, tabi tabo; with jugeris jugere, verberis verbere; these two have the plural.

The following have three Cases:

Cete, fas, grates, instar, mane, necesse, nefas, tantundem tantidem, Tempe, velupe; with Greek Nouns in *I*, as sinapi; and plus pluris, which has the plural. Its compounds, complures and perplures, want the singular.

The following Nouns want the Nominative and Vocative singular:

Dapis, ditionis, frugis, naris, opis, precis, sordis, vicis.

The Pronouns, except tu, meus, noster, nostras, want the Vocative. Nemo* wants the Genitive, Vocative, and plural number.

Nouns ending in *U* want the Genitive and Dative singular. Chaos wants the Genitive and the plural number. Ambo, duo, and tres, want the singular. The cardinal Nouns of number want the singular; and all from three to an hundred, with the Adjectives mille, tot, and quot, want the singular and are not varied. Nil and nihil, with some Hebrew words, as manna, and some Greek words, as epos, are not varied, and want the plural. Pondo and nequam are the same in both numbers and all cases.

Nouns redundant.

The following are of the second and fourth Declension: Colus, cornus, ficus, lacus, laurus, penus, pinus, quercus ; also, domus: But the Cases in *me* and *mu* in the singular, and in *mi* and *mis* in the plural, are left out.

The names of feasts make the Genitive in *ium* and *orum;* as Bacchanalia.

Greek Neuters in *a*, as poema, make the Dative and Ablative in *is* and *ibus*.

Nouns of Greek origin sometimes make the Accusative singular in *A;* as aer aëra, æther æthera, cassis cassida.

Adjectives.

Adjectives derived from animus, arma, bacillum, clivus, fraenum, jugum, nervus, somnus, end either in *us* or *is*: Yet the Feminine of these in *A* is seldom found. Seminex is found only in the Masculine and Feminine.

The following Adjectives may be found of the neuter Gender in the singular, but never in the plural: degener, deses, dives, excors, hebes, inops, locuples, memor, pauper, puber, sospes, superstes, teres, uber. Cordi and frugi†, with whatever Adjectives end in *I*, are not varied.

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* Neminis is used in Terence.

† Cordi and frugi, seem rather Substantives in the Dative Case.

Of Conjugating Verbs.

Rules for forming the Perfect Tense, in the first Conjugation.

Verbs of the first Conjugation form the second Person* from the first by changing *O* into *as*, and the Perfect Tense by changing *as* into *avi;* as am-o am-as am-avi.

EXCEPTIONS.

But *do* makes dedi, juvo juvi, lavo lavi, sto steti. Crepo, cubo, domo, frico, mico, seco, sono, tono, veto, make *ui*. Neco has necavi and necui.

In the second Conjugation.

Verbs of the second Conjugation form the second Person from the first by changing *eo* into *es*, and the Perfect Tense by changing *es* into *ui;* as doc-eo, doc-es, doc-ui.

EXCEPTIONS.

If a Verb end in *geo* with *L* or *R* before *geo*, the Perfect Tense is formed by changing *geo* into *si;* as urgeo ursi, mulgeo mulsi, it has also mulxi. Ardeo has arsi, hæreo hæsi, jubeo jussi, maneo mansi, mulceo mulsi, rideo risi, suadeo suasi, sorbeo sorbui and sorpsi, torqueo torsi.

Verbs ending in *veo* form the Perfect Tense by turning *veo* into *vi;* as moveo movi: So cieo makes civi, fleo flevi, neo nevi, vieo vievi. Augeo, frigeo, luceo, lugeo, make *xi*. Prandeo, sedeo, strideo, video, turn *deo* into *di:* Mordeo has momordi, pendeo pependi, spondeo spospondi, tondeo totondi.

In the third Conjugation.

Verbs of the third Conjugation form the second Person from the first by changing *O* and *io* into *is*, and the Perfect Tense by changing *is* into *I;* as leg-o leg-is leg-i.

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* The second Person is not to be omitted in conjugating Verbs in the Active Voice, since it is the standard by which the increase of a Verb is known.

EXCEPTIONS.

Verbs ending in *ho, go, cto, guo,* make *xi* in the Perfect Tense; as traho traxi, tego texi. So coquo has coxi, dico dixi, duco duxi, fluo fluxi, struo struxi, vivo vixi. *Go* after *R* is turned into *si;* as spargo sparsi. Claudo, divido, lædo, ludo, plaudo, rado, rodo, vado, trudo, make *si:* And cedo has cessi, gero gessi, mitto misi, premo pressi, quatio quassi, uro ussi.

Verbs ending in *LO* make *lui,* and in *MO mui;* as colo, vomo. So pinso, rapio, sterto, strepo, texo, make *ui:* And gigno has genui, meto messui, pono posui. But *psallo, sallo,* and *emo,* make the Perfect Tense by changing *is* into *I.*

A Verb ending in *po* forms the Perfect Tense by changing *po* into *psi;* as scalpo scalpsi. Como, demo, promo, scribo, sumo, temno, likewise make *psi.*

Verbs ending in *sco* and *no* make *vi;* as pasco pavi, sino sivi, sterno stravi. Accerso, arcesso, incesso, lacesso, cupio, peto, make *ivi:* so quæro has quæsivi, sperno sprevi, tero trivi. Findo, fundo, linquo, scindo, vinco, change *is* into *I,* losing *n;* and rumpo makes rupi. Ago makes egi, capio cepi, facio feci, frango fregi, jacio jeci, sisto stiti.

The following Verbs double their two first letters in the Perfect Tense: curro, pedo, pendo, posco, tendo. Cado has cĕcĭdi, cædo cæcĭdi, cano cĕcĭni, disco dĭdĭci, fallo fĕfelli, pario pĕpĕri, pello pĕpŭli, tango tĕtĭgi, tundo tŭtŭdi.

The following have a double Perfect Tense: capesso, capessivi and capessi; facesso, facessivi and facessi; lino, lini, livi and levi; necto, nexui and nexi; parco, peperci and parsi;* pecto, pexui and pexi; pluo, pluvi and plui; pungo, pupugi and punxi; sapio, sapui and sapivi; vello, velli and vulsi; verro, verri and versi. *Pango* to bargain, has pepigi; *pango* to join, pegi; *pango* to sing, panxi: *Sero* to sow, has sevi; *sero* to place in order, serui.

In the fourth Conjugation.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation form the second Person from the first by changing *io* into *is,* and the Perfect Tense by changing *is* into *ivi;* as sc-io, sc-is, sc-ivi. Eo, queo, veneo, also make *ivi.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Venio has veni: Sancio and vincio make *xi.* Farcio, fulcio, sarcio, sentio, sepio, have *si:* and haurio hausi, cambio campsi; amicio amicui and amixi; salio salui salivi and sali.

* Parsi is obsolete.

Of Compound Perfect Tenses.

The Perfect of a Compound Verb is the same with that of the Simple; as *docui edocui.*

An extraordinary syllable of the Simple Perfect Tense is taken from the Compound; as respondi: except the Compounds of posco and disco.

The Compounds of *do,* which are of the third Conjugation, make *didi;* as addo: but abscondo, abscondi. The Compounds of *sto* make *stiti.* Decurro, excurro, percurro, præcurro, make cucurri or curri.

The Compounds of pungo make only punxi; but *repungo* makes repupugi and repunxi. Dimico makes dimicavi.

Plico, compounded with a *noun, sub,* or *re,* makes *plicavi;* but otherwise compounded it makes *ui* and *avi:* So discrepo, increpo, make *ui* and *avi.*

The Compounds of *oleo* make *olevi;* except oboleo, redoleo, suboleo, which make *ui.*

Perfect Tenses used only in Composition.

The Compounds of cerno make crevi; of cumbo cubui; of lacio lexi, only elicio elicui; of leo levi; of pario perui, except repĕri and compĕri; of quatio cussi; of specio spexi: and percello perculi.

Rules for Compounding certain Verbs.

Arceo, cando, capto, carpo, damno, fallo, farcio, fatiscor, gradior, jacto, lacto, pario, partio, patro, sacro, scando, spargo, tracto, change their first vowel into E: likewise dejero and pejero from juro; anhelo from halo; commendo from mando; perpetior from patior; obedio from audio; compesco and dispesco from pasco, which make *escui* in the Perfect Tense.

Cado, cædo, egeo, habeo (except posthabeo) lædo, quæro, rapio, sapio, salio, statuo, taceo, teneo, when compounded, change their first vowel into I: So ambio the Compound of *eo;* displiceo from *placeo:* And these Compounds of maneo, emineo, immineo, præmineo, promineo, which make *ui* in the Perfect Tense.

These Verbs—ago, capio, emo, facio*, fateor, frango, jacio, lacio, pango, premo, rego, sedeo, specio, tango—when compounded with a Preposition, change their first vowel into *I*, but retain the vowel of the Simple Perfect Tense in the Compound ; as perficio perfeci: lego also, unless when compounded with *per, præ, re, sub*, or *trans*: these, diligo, intelligo, negligo, make *lexi* : likewise cano, the Compounds of which make *cinui* in the Perfect ; as concino concinui.

These Compounds are excepted : circumăgo, perăgo, satăgo ; coegi from cogo, degi from dego, coemo, supersedeo, circumpango, depango, oppango, repango, pergo perrexi, surgo surrexi.

Calco, salto, scalpo, change *a* into *u*. Causo, claudo, lavo†, quatio, lose *e*. The Compounds of plaudo change *au* into *o*, except applaudo.

Rules for forming the Supines.

Ci, gi, qui, xi, in the Perfect, form *ctum* in the Supine ; as legi lectum. Finxi, minxi, pinxi, rinxi, strinxi, lose *n*.

The vowel of the Present Tense that has been changed in the Perfect, returns in the Supine ; as feci factum.

An extraordinary syllable of the Perfect Tense is taken away in the Supine ; as momordi morsum.

Di, li, ri, si, in the Perfect, form *sum* in the Supine ; as vidi visum, velli vulsum. Fidi, fodi, misi, scidi, sedi, double *s*.

Psi is made *ptum* ; as scripsi scriptum : but campsi campsum.

Ni, pi, ti, vi, in the Perfect, form *tum* in the Supine ; as veni ventum, sto and sisto statum.

The following also make the Supine in *tum* : amicui amictum, bibi bibitum, cavi cautum, colui cultum, consului consultum, dedi datum, docui doctum, emi emptum, farsi fartum, favi fautum, fricui frictum, fugi fugitum, fulsi fultum, gessi gestum, hausi

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* The Compounds of *facio* which do not change *a*, take a Passive signification by changing facio into *fio* ; as malefacio malefio, liquefacio liquefio, &c. but such are not compounded with a Preposition, but with Adverbs, &c.

† The Compounds of *lavo*, as diluo, are of the third Conjugation.

G

haustum, occului occultum, pavi pastum, pepedi peditum, peperi partum, pinsui pistum, rapui raptum, salui saltum, sarsi sartum, secui sectum, sepelivi sepultum, serui sertum, sevi satum, solvi solutum, tenui tentum, texui textum, torrui tostum, tuli latum, volvi volutum, ussi ustum.

Other Perfect Tenses turn *ui* into *itum* ; as domui domitum. Except Verbs in *uo*, which turn *ui* into *utum* ; as *induo* : But luo makes luitum, and rui ruitum. Cellui has celsum, censui censum, messui messum, pepuli pulsum, verti versum, tutudi tunsum, venivi (from veneo) venum. Figo, flecto, fluo, necto, pecto, plecto, make *xum*.

The following have two Supines : alui altum & alitum, carui cassum & caritum, edi estum & esum, indulsi indulsum & indultum, lavi lavatum lautum & lotum, miscui mistum & mixtum, necavi necatum & nectum, pandi passum & pansum, potavi potatum & potum, tetendi tensum & tentum, torsi tortum & torsum.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

The Compound Supine is formed as the Simple. But the vowel of the Perfect is to be retained in the Supine ; as perdidi perditum, perfeci perfectum : except the Compounds of ago, frango, pango, tango, and teneo. The Compounds of tunsum make tusum. The Compounds of sto make statum or stitum. Cantum, raptum, turn *a* into *e* : satum from sero makes situm, ruitum rutum, saltum sultum, and adolevi adultum. Cognitum and agnitum come from notum.

Of Verbs in OR.

Verbs in *or* form the Perfect Tense by putting *sum* or *fui* with the Participle of the Perfect Tense ; as legor lectus sum or fui.

Adepiscor makes adeptus,	loquor locutus,
comminiscor commentus,	metior mensus,
expergiscor experrectus,	misereor misertus,
experior expertus,	morior mortuus,
fateor fassus,	nanciscor nactus,
fatiscor fessus,	nitor nisus & nixus,
fruor* fruitus,	obliviscor oblitus,
gradior gressus,	operior opertus,
irascor iratus,	ordior *(to weave)* orditus,
labor lapsus,	ordior *(to begin)* orsus,

* Some think fruor has no Perfect Tense, but perfruitus is found.

orior ortus,
pasciscor pactus,
patior passus,
proficiscor profectus,
queror questus,

reor ratus,
sequor secutus,
tueor tuitus & tutus,
ulciscor ultus,
utor usus.

The following Neuters in O have a Perfect after the manner of the Passive Voice: audeo ausus, fido fisus, fio factus, gaudeo gavisus, mæreo, mæstus, soleo solitus. Sum has fui, possum potui, and fero tuli.

The following Verbs have a Perfect Tense after the manner of both the Active and Passive Voice: cæno, careo, juro, nubo nupsi & nupta sum, placeo, poto, prandeo, suesco, titubo, vapulo: libet, licet, piget, pudet, tædet tæduit & pertæsum est.

The following Verbs want the Perfect Tense: ambigo, aveo, cerno, cluo, fatisco, ferio, furo, glabreo, glisco, labo, liqueo, liquet, liquo, liquor, medeor, meio, nexo, nideo, polleo, reminiscor, ringor, tollo, vergo, vescor.

All Inceptive Verbs want the Perfect Tense; as hisco, puerasco: and all Desiderative* Verbs; as micturio: except parturio and esurio.

All Passive Verbs want the Perfect Tense, whose Active Voice wants the Supines; as cernor.

All Verbs which want the Perfect Tense want the Supines.

The following Verbs also want the Supines: algeo, ango, calveo, clango, compesco, congruo, conniveo, dego, disco, dispesco, flaveo, ferveo, frigeo, fulgeo, gestio, incesso, ingruo, lambo, lingo, l'nquot, luceo, metuo, mico, ningo, parco, paveo, pluo, posco, prodigo, psallo, refello, respuo, rudo, sapio, satago, scabo, sterto, strideo, strido, sugo, timeo, tremo, turgeo, volo, urgeo; and arceo, the Compounds of which have ercitum; the Compounds of cado, as incido, but occido has occasum, and recido recasum; and the Compounds of nuo, as renuo.

All Verbs Neuter which make ui in the Perfect Tense want the Supines; as nigrui. Except caleo, careo, doleo, lateo, noceo, oleo, pareo, placeo, taceo, valeo, which have the Supines or the Participles derived from them.

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* Desiderative Verbs are formed by adding rio to the latter Supine; as parturio from partu, from pario.

† The Compounds make lictum; as relictum.

The following Defective Verbs have only the parts set down:

Ind. Pres. Aio ais ait *Pl.* aiunt
Imperf. Aieb-am -as -at *Pl.* -amus -atis -ant
Imper. Ai
Sub. Pres. Ai-am -as -at *Pl.* -amus -atis -ant *Part.* aiens

Imper. Apage, *Pl.* Apagite.

Imper. Av-e, -eto *Pl.* -ete -etote. *Inf.* avere.

Salv-e ⎫
Val-e ⎬ -eto, *Pl.* -ete -etote. *Fut.* -ebis.

Inf. Salvere, valere.

Sub. Pres. Aus-im, -is, -it. *Pl.* -int.

Imper. Cedo. *Fl.* cedite.

Sub. Fut. Fax-o *vel* fax-im, -is, it. *Pl.* -int.

Sub. Imperf. For-em, -es, -et. *Pl.* -ent. *Inf.* fore.

Ind. Pres. Infit. *Pl.* infiunt.

Ind. Pres. Defit. *Sub. Pres.* defias. *Inf. Pres.* defieri.

Ind. Pres. Inqu-io *vel* inqu-am, -is, -it. *Pl.* -imus, -iunt.
Perf. inquisti, inquit.
Fut. inqui-es, -et.
Imper. Inqu-e, -ito. *Part.* Inquiens.

Ind. Pres. Ovat. *Part.* Ovans.

Ind. Pres. Quæso, *Pl.* quæsumus.

The following Verbs have only the Perfect Tense and the Tenses derived from it.

These Perfect Tenses have the signification of the Present Tense.

Cæp-i, ⎫
Memin-i, ⎬ -ĕram, -ĕrim, -issem, -ĕro, -isse.
Nov-i, ⎪
Od-i, ⎭

Imper. Memento. *Pl.* mementote.

Osus sum, and osurus; cæptum, and cæpturus, are found.
Dor, der, for, furo, are not found Simple.
For dice, duce, face, fere; dic, duc, fac, fer, are used.

SYNTAX.

—⸺✴⊛✴⸺—

SYNTAX, which shews the connection of Words in a Sentence, consists in Concord, and Government. There are three Concords.

CONCORD I.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person, as *præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

A Verb Impersonal has no Nominative, and is commonly known by the sign *It* in English, as *me oportet*, it behoves me, or I ought; *tibi licet*, it is lawful for thee, or thou mayest.*

CONCORD II.

The Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number; as *amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.*

CONCORD III.

The Relative agrees with its Antecedent† in Gender, Number, and Person; as *vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.*

EXCEPTIONS.

A Noun of multitude singular, or two or more Nouns singular, will usually have a Verb, Adjective or Relative plural; which Verb, Adjective or Relative, shall agree with the Noun

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* Whenever a Noun Adjective, or Participle, is set with the Impersonal *est*, the Adjective or Participle is to be put in the Neuter Gender; as *Abeundum est mihi*, I must depart.

† The Antecedent is the Substantive that is repeated in the Relative.

of the most worthy Person, or Gender; as Turba ruunt: Ego & mater, qui abfuimus, sumus tuti.*

A Verb of the Infinitive Mood, or some member of a Sentence, may be the Nominative to a Verb, the Substantive to an Adjective, or the Antecedent to a Relative; and then the Verb is put in the third Person singular, and the Adjective or Relative in the Neuter Gender and singular number; as *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est.*

A Verb, Adjective, or Relative, may sometimes be so placed between two Substantives, as to agree indifferently with either of them; as *Omnis ejus sermo sunt diræ.*

Of the Government of Words.

When there comes no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative to the Verb; as *Miser ille est qui nummos admiratur.*

But when there comes a Nominative between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be governed by the following Verb, unless it is more nearly connected with some other word in the sentence by which it may be governed†; as *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Sectare virtutem, qua nihil est melius.*

Of Substantives governing Substantives.

When two Substantives come together, signifying different things, the latter having a Genitive sign shall be the Genitive Case; as *Facundia Ciceronis.*

This Genitive may be changed into an Adjective Possessive agreeing with the preceding Substantive; as Patris domus, Paterna domus. Sometimes the latter of two Substantives may be in the Dative Case; as *Urbi pater, urbique maritus.*

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* Let it be observed, that the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third: also that the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter; unless in things without life, among which the Neuter is most worthy. Moreover, when several inanimate things of the Masculine or Feminine Gender are Substantives to Adjectives, or Antecedents to Relatives, the Adjectives and Relatives may be put in the Neuter; as *arcus & calami sunt bona: arcus & calami quæ tu fregesti.*

† Note. Words, for the most part, are governed by those which go before them in the construction; but the Relative and Interrogatives, quis, uter, qualis, quantus, &c. are mostly governed by the words which follow them.

But Substantives signifying the same person, or same thing, are put in the same Case; or are said to be put in Apposition; as *Pater meus vir amat me puerum. Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.*

An Adjective in the Masculine Gender signifying a person, and an Adjective in the Neuter signifying a thing, stands as a Substantive; as *Septem Græciæ sapientes. Quantum mali est in discordia?*

Nouns shewing the praise or dispraise of any person or thing, following a Noun Substantive, or a Verb Substantive, may be put in the Genitive or the Ablative Case; as *Puer bonæ indolis,* or *bona indole.*

Opus and *usus**, when Substantives, and Latin for *need*, govern an Ablative Case; as *Opus est mihi tuo judicio. Viginti minis usus est filio.*

The Government of Adjectives.

Adjectives which signify desire, knowledge, guilt, remembrance, and Adjectives of a signification contrary to these, govern a Genitive Case; as *Cupidus auri. Perïtus belli. Scelerisque purus.* Conscius governs a Genitive with a Dative; as *Conscius sibi recti est.*

Adjectives in *ax* derived from Verbs, with particeps and compos, govern a Genitive; as *Propositi tenax. Consilii particeps. Compos mentis.*

Partitive Adjectives govern the Substantives from which they take their Gender, in the Genitive plural; and such Adjectives stand as Substantives; as *Hominum plerique rerum novarum cupidi sunt. Quisquis fuit ille Deorum.*

Adjectives signifying advantage, likeness, pleasure, submission, relation, and Adjectives of a signification contrary to these, govern a Dative Case; as *Labor est utilis corpori.* Sometimes Adjectives of likeness may govern a Genitive; as *Domini similis es.*

Adjectives which have a Passive signification govern a Dative; as *Multis flebilis occidit ille bonis. Domus non ulli pervia vento.*

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, when they are not followed by *quam,* govern that Noun with which the comparison

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* *Opus* and *usus* are sometimes used as undeclined Adjectives.

Is made, in the Ablative Case; as *Aquâ glacies frigidior est.* Adjectives of the Comparative Degree may govern, besides, an Ablative of the excess; as *Sol multis partibus terrâ major est.*

Adjectives signifying plenty or want govern an Ablative, and sometimes a Genitive; as *Dives agris. Dives opum.*

Communis, alienus, immunis, proprius, govern a Genitive or Dative; as *Commune est animantium omnium. Hoc mihi tecum commune est.*

Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, fretus, contentus, extorris, profugus, &c. govern an Ablative Case; as *Dignus es odio.*

Dignus sometimes governs a Genitive; as *Militia est operia altera digna tui.*

The Construction of the Primitive, and of the Possessive Pronouns;

which are not to be used indifferently for each other.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, cujus, are used when Possession is signified; as *Imago mea,* My picture which I possess. Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, are used when the relation of person is signified; as Imago mei, My picture which is like me.

Sometimes a Pronoun Possessive may answer for a Substantive to an Adjective, or an Antecedent to a Relative, and the Adjective or Relative is made to agree with the Primitive Pronoun; as *Nemo legat mea scripta vulgo recitare timentis.*

Sui is used for *him* when *him* can be turned into *himself,* and for *themselves.* *Suus* is used for *his* and *their,* when *his* can be turned into *his own,* and *their* into *their own.*

Of two Antecedents, *hic* commonly belongs to that which is nearer to it; and *ille* to the more distant. When *hic, ille,* and *iste,* in the same sentence, refer to Antecedents, *iste* belongs to the middlemost.

The Government of Verbs.

Transitive Verbs govern the word, to which their force or action passes, in the Accusative Case; as *Percontatorem fugito. Corydon ardebat Alexin.*

Verbs Neuter may govern a Noun, of a near signification, in the Accusative; as *Duram servit servitutem.*

Passive* Verbs govern the Agent in the Dative Case; as *Honesta bonis viris, non occulta petuntur.* The Agent is more frequently, after Passive Verbs in the Ablative, governed by *a* or *ab;* as *Hector ab Achille interfectus est.*

Substantive Verbs and Verbs Passive of Naming, with Verbs of motion and gesture, will have the same Case after them which they have before them; as *Poeta salutor. Incedo regina. Sedeo judex. Fama est malum.* Sometimes an Accusative Case† may follow Substantive Verbs when a different Case goes before them: as *Nobis non licet esse tam disertis,* vel *disertos.*

A Genitive after a Verb.

Verbs of esteeming or valuing govern a Genitive, and sometimes an Ablative; as *Non hujus te æstimo. Tribus denariis æstimavit.*—CICERO.

Equi and boni are Genitives used after consulo and facio.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, and acquitting, govern a Genitive, and sometimes an Ablative, of the crime, or thing; as *Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se intueri oportet. Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine. Morbus admonet nos mortis.*

Sum, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs a Genitive Case; as *Reddite quæ Dei sunt, Deo.*

But meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, and Possessive Adjectives, are to be put with *est* in the Nominative Case and Neuter Gender; as *Non nostrum est inter vos tantas componere lites.*

Satăgo, misereor, miseresco, govern a Genitive Case; as *Is rerum suarum satagit.* Misereor and miseresco may have a Dative; as *Huic succurro. Huic misereor.*

Verbs which signify a strong affection of the mind, govern a Genitive Case; as *Pendeo animi. Discrucior animi.*

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* A Verb is Active, or Transitive, when the word which is the Nominative to it causes the force, expressed in the Verb, to pass upon an object. A Verb is Passive, when the Nominative suffers the force, expressed in the Verb, from an Agent.

† This Accusative may be the same Case after the Verb as the word *nos,* which may be understood before the Verb.

H

A Dative after Verbs.

All Verbs put acquisitively, which may be known by the signs *to* or *for* after them in English, govern a Dative of that person, or thing, for which any thing is done ; as *En queis consevimus agros !*

To this Rule belong all Verbs that signify to profit, compare, give, promise, pay, shew, command, tell, trust, obey, upbraid, threaten, and be angry ; with all Verbs of a contrary signification ; as *Multis minatur qui facit injuriam uni. Solus tibi certet Amyntas. Cælo venit agmen aquarum.*

Sum, with its Compounds, (except possum,) governs a Dative ; as *Multa petentibus desunt multa.*

Sum, with many other Verbs, duco, tribuo, verto, *&c.* governs two Datives ; as *Exitio est avidis mare nautis.*

When *sum* may be translated into *have* in English, the word which goes before it and the Nominative in English, is put in the Dative, and the word that follows is the Nominative to the Verb ; as *Namque est mihi pater domi ;* For I have a father at home.

Verbs compounded with *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter,* and *super,* govern that word in the Dative upon which the force of the Preposition rests ; as *Ego meis majoribus virtute præluxi.*

But prævenio, præcedo, præverto, prævertor, præcurro, præradio, govern an Accusative.

Verbs governing divers Cases.

Utor, fungor, fruor, gaudeo, dignor, lætor, nitor, vescor, consuesco, *&c.* govern an Ablative Case ; as *Justitiæ fungantur officiis. Quo consuevit.*

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, govern a Genitive, or an Accusative ; as *Omnia, quæ curant, senes meminerunt.*

Potior, and several Verbs of abounding and wanting govern either a Genitive or Ablative ; as *Veteris implentur vini. Egressi optatâ Troes potiuntnr arenâ.*

Verbs Active, of asking, teaching, clothing, with the Verb *celo,* govern two Accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing ; as *Tu modo posce Deum veniam.* The Passives of these Verbs govern an Accusative of the thing ; as *Rogabatur sententiam.*

Some Verbs may govern different Cases, still retaining the same signification; as *Induo te tunicam, te tunicâ,* or *tibi tunicam;* I clothe you with a coat.

Some Verbs, according to their different significations, may govern different Cases; as *Consulo tibi,* I give you advice; *Consulo te,* I ask your advice.

Of certain casual words following Nouns, Verbs, and Participles.

A Noun signifying the cause, instrument, manner, mean, or part by which any thing comes to pass, is put in the Ablative, after any Verbs, or Nouns; as *HI jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis. Irâ pallidus. Pede claudus.*

A Noun signifying a price, is put in the Ablative Case; as *Teruncio, seu vitiosâ nuce non emerim.* But an Accusative of the price may follow the Verb *valeo.*

Also the following are put in the Genitive Case: tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque; as *Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.*

A Noun signifying the measure of the bigness, or of the distance of any thing, is put in the Accusative or Ablative Case; as *Jam mille passus processeram, vel mille passibus aberam.*

A Genitive Case of the measure, may sometimes be found after Adjectives.

A part of time answering to the question *when,* is commonly put in the Ablative; as *Nocte latent mendæ.* But a part of time answering to the question *how long,* is commonly in the Accusative; as *Hic tercentum totos regnabitur annos.*

The Proper Name of a place, at which any thing is said to come to pass, if it be of the first or second Declension, and singular number, is put in the Genitive Case; as *Romulus Romæ primus regnavit.*

But if the Proper Name of the place be of the third Declension, or plural number, it is put in the Ablative; as *Thebis nutritus an Argis.*

The Proper Name of a place, after a Verb or Participle signifying motion towards it, is put in the Accusative; as *Concessi Cantabrigiam.*

The Proper Name of a place is put in the Ablative when the motion is *from* or *by* it; as *Româ profectus est.*

Domus and Rus are used as Proper Names; and so are these Genitives, *humi, militiæ, belli;* as *Domi & militiæ simul enutriti. Confero me domum. Rure reversus est.*

The Names of larger places are governed by Prepositions; as *Æneas e Sicilia discedens in Africam appulsus est.*

A Noun or Pronoun Substantive, with a Participle expressed or understood, not connected with any other word by which it might be governed, must be put in the Ablative absolute; as *Rege veniente hostes fugerunt. Me duce vinces.*

The answer to a question is put in the same Case with the word concerning which the question is asked; *as* Quem librum legis? Horatium.

But if the words asking a question be an exception to a general rule, the answer will be in the Case required by the general rule; *as* Quanti emisti scalpelium? Solido & pluris.

Of the Infinitive Mood, Gerunds, and Supines.

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood generally follow other Verbs, or Adjectives; *as* Juvat usque morari. Erat tum dignus amari.

The Infinitive Mood frequently follows an Accusative Case; *as* Gaudeo te bene valere. Scio Horatium carmina scripsisse.

This Accusative, by putting in *quod*, or *ut*, may be changed into a Nominative and the Verb put in a finite Mood; *as* Gaudeo quod tu bene vales. Scio quod Horatius carmina scripsit.

The Gerund in *DI* follows Substantives, or Adjectives; *as* Fuit tibi causa videndi. Certus eundi.

The Gerund in *do* follows some one of these Prepositions—*a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro;* as *Ignavi a discendo cito deterrentur.*

The Gerund in *do* may likewise follow *aptus, idoneus,* or some such Adjective; and sometimes such Adjective is only understood—*as* Qui cultus habendo sit pecori.

It is also used without a Preposition, when it signifies the manner, or mean—*as* Scribendo disces scribere.

The Gerund in *dum* is used after some one of these Prepositions—*inter, ante, ob,* or *propter;* as *Inter cænandum hilăres este.*

These Gerunds, when followed by a casual word, may be changed into the Gerundial Voice, and made to agree with that word, in Gender, Number, and Case; as *Gloria generandi mel; gloria generandi mellis.*

The first Supine follows a Verb, or Participle denoting motion; as *Spectatum admissi.*

The latter Supine is used after Adjectives; as *Turpe dictu.*

The Government of Impersonal Verbs.

A Verb Impersonal governs the same Case as a Personal Verb of the same signification; as *Me juvat. Mihi malefit a nullo.*

These Impersonals, *interest* and *refert* govern a Genitive*; as *Interest magistratûs tueri bonos.* But mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuja, are in the Accusative after *interest*; and in the Ablative after *refert.*

Attinet, pertinet, and spectat, are followed by the Preposition *ad*; as *Spectat ad omnes bene vivere.*

These Impersonals, pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget, govern an Accusative of the person, and a Genitive of the thing; as *Tædet me vitæ.*

A Verb Impersonal may be made to answer for any Person: *statur a me, a te, ab illo, a nobis, a vobis, ab illis.*

The Government of Participles.†

Participles govern the Cases of their Verbs; as *Duplices tendens ad sidera palmas.* So also Adjectives in *bundus*; as *Populabundus agros.*

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* Upon what ground do I here differ from other Grammarians? I think *Interest mea* is literally, in English, *It is amongst my affairs*; and *mea* is governed by *inter*, with which the Verb is compounded. Nihil refert mea: literally, It bears nothing in an affair of mine. Here *re*, which is connected with *fert*, is the Ablative from *res*; and mea, tua, &c. agree with *re*. Some grammarians allege that no Verb governs a Genitive in Latin, but that some Substantive is understood before the Genitive, by which it is governed. However that may be, the Genitive after interest may be governed by *res* understood; as Interest res magistratûs; the Genitive magistratus after *refert* may be governed by *re*, which, though perhaps separate at first, has, by frequent juxtaposition been united with *fert.*

† It may be fit to remark here, that the Agent is put after the Passive Participles, more frequently in the Dative, than in the Ablative after *a* or *ab*; as *Currendum est mihi*, It is to be run by me, or, rather, I must run.

Participles, when they become Nouns, by losing the distinction of time, govern a Genitive; as *Alieni appetens, sui profusus.*

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, having an Active signification, govern an Accusative; but having a Passive, a Dative; as *Germani Romanis perosi sunt. Exosus sævitiam.*

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, genitus, likewise their Verbs, govern an Ablative; as *Venus orta mari.*

The Government of Adverbs.

Adverbs of time, place, and quantity, with *ergo,* may govern a Genitive; as *Ubi gentium. Tunc temporis. Satis eloquentiæ. Religionis ergo.*

En, and *ecce,* govern a Nominative, or Accusative; as *En Priamus. En quatuor aras.*

Derived Adverbs may govern the Cases which their Primitives govern; as *Venit obviam illi. Optime omnium dixit. Castra nostra vestris propius urbem moventur.*

Of Conjunctions.

Conjunctions Copulative, and Disjunctive, couple like Cases, and like Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons; as *Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant.*

Conjunctions may couple the Examples of a General Rule, and the Exceptions to that Rule in a different Case; as *Emi hunc galerum decem solidis & pluris.*

The Government of Prepositions.

The following Prepositions govern an Accusative: ad, adversum, adversus, ante, apud, cis, circa, circum, circiter, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, præter, penes, per, pone, post, prope, propter, secundum, secus, supra, trans, versus, ultra, usque.

The following Prepositions govern an Ablative: a, ab, abs, absque, coram, cum, de, e, ex, palam, præ, pro, sine. *Tenus* governs a casual word of the singular in the Ablative; *as* tenus mento; but of the plural in the Genitive—*as* aurium tenus.

Cum is generally put after me, se, te, nobis, vobis, quo, qui, quibus; *as* mecum, quocum.

These Prepositions following govern sometimes an Accusative, sometimes an Ablative: *clam, super, sub, subter,* and *in.* *In* governs an Accusative, when it signifies *into, upon, towards,* or *against;* but an Ablative, when it signifies *in, within,* or *among.* Sub, *a little before,* governs an Accusative; as *Sub noctem:* and when motion into a place is signified, in, sub, and subter, govern an Accusative, otherwise an Ablative.

A Verb Compound governs the Case of the Preposition with which it is compounded, when the casual word is affected by the force of the Preposition; as *detrudunt naves scopulo.*

An Ablative Case is often found governed of a Preposition (especially *in*) understood; as Apparuit specie humana: i. e. *in* vel *sub* specie humana.

Of Interjections.

Hei and *væ* govern a Dative. *Heu* and *proh,* a Nominative or Accusative. *O,* a Nominative, Accusative, or Vocative: and every Vocative is governed of *O.*

FIGURES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

PROS*THESIS* apponit capiti; sed *Aphæresis* aufert.
Syncope de medio tollit; sed *Epenthesis* addit.
Abstrahit *Apocope* fine; sed dat *Paragoge.*
Metathesis sedem commutat literularum.
Literulam Antithesis ipsam mutare paratur.

Figures of Excess in Syntax.

PLEO*NASMUS* has more words than needs,
And, to augment the emphasis, exceeds.

As, vidi oculis; audivi auribus.

In *Polysyndeton* Conjunctions flow,
And every word its cop'lative must show.

As, *fataque, fortunasque virûm moresque manusque.*

Parenthesis is independent sense
Closed in a sentence by a double fence.

As, Credo, equidem, (nec vana fides,) genus esse Deorum.

Parolce Particles does oft apply,
Which needless are and nothing signify.

As, *amarier* for *amari, dicier* for *dici, hicce* for *hic.*

Figures of Defect in Syntax.

ELLEIPSIS leaves a word or sentence out,
When the conciseness causes not a doubt.

As, Qui cultus habendo sit pecori ; where *aptus* is understood.
Ventum erat ad Vestæ ; where *templum* is understood.

Zeugma repeats the verb as often o'er
As construing words come after or before.

As, Nec folium, nec arundo, nec unda agitatur vento.

Syllepsis, in more worthy, comprehends
The less ; and former's preference defends.

As, Ego, tu, & tuus frater, legimus.

Asyndeton, or (which the same implies)
Dialyton, the Cop'lative denies.

As, Rex, miles, plebs, negat illud.

Figures of Defect in the Context.

HYPERBATON makes words and sense to run
In order that 's disturb'd ; such rather shun.

As, Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, &c.

HYSTERON doth misplace both words and sense,
And makes the last what's first by just pretence.

As, Nutrit peperitque. Illa in regione educatus & natus sum.

HYPALLAGE doth Cases oft transpose :
A liberty that's never used in Prose.

As, Dare classibus Austros.

'Tis HELLENISMUS, when we speak or write,
In the like style and phrase as Greeks indite.

As, Mollium desine querelarum. Regnavit populorum.

By TMESIS words divided oft are seen,
And others 'twixt the parts do intervene.

As, *Quæ* mihi *cunque* placent; for Quæcunque.

HYPHEN's a dash, which parts of words doth join;
Or word to word, another word to coin.

As, Semper-virentis Hymetti.

ENALLAGE doth alter Person, Tense,
Mood, Gender, Number, on the least pretence.

As, Multum ipse pugnare, sæpe hostem ferire : for pugnabat,
and feriebat.

By ANTIMÆRIA for one Part of Speech
Another 's put, which equal sense doth teach.

As, sole *recens* orto; for recenter orto.

ANASTROPHE makes, what first should go,
The last in place : Verse oft will have it so.

As, Italiam contra ; for contra Italiam.

By EVOCATION we the third recall,
In first or second's place to fall.

As, Populus superamur. Vos populus flebitis.

A SYNTHESIS not words but sense respects ;
For whose sake oft it strictest rules rejects.

As, Pars maxima cæsi. Dulcissime rerum.

By APPOSITION Substantives agree
In Case ; yet numbers different may be.

As, Mons Taurus. Urbs Athenæ.

By ANTIPTOSIS you may freely place
One (if as proper) for another Case.

As, Urbem (for Urbs) quam statuo vestra est.

PROSODY.

RECTA syllabarum expressio " res modica dictu: quâ tamen omissâ, multa linguæ vitia, nisi primis eximuntur annis, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur."

QUINTILIAN.

I will give another quotation, from the same author, which is very worthy of notice.

" NAMQUE in omne voce, acuta intra numerum trium syllabarum continetur, sive hæ sint in verbo solæ, sive ultimæ; & in his aut proxima extremæ, aut ab ea tertia. Trium porro de quibus loquor, media longa, aut acuta, aut flexa erit: eodem loco brevis, utique gravem habebit sonum: ideoque positam ante se, id est ab ultima tertiam, acuet. Est autem in omne voce utique acuta, sed nunquam plus una: nec ultima unquam: ideoque in dissyllabis prior. Præterea nunquam in eadem, flexa & acuta, quoniam eadem flexa ex acuta. Itaque neutra claudet vocem Latinam."

In every word there is an acute within the number of three syllables, whether these be the only syllables, or the last: and in these it is either the next to the last, or the third from the last. Moreover the middle one of the three, of which I speak, if long, will be acute, or circumflex.

A short syllable, in the same place, will certainly have the grave accent; and will therefore make acute the syllable before it—that is, the third from the last.

Besides, there is certainly an acute syllable in every word, but never more than one; nor ever the last: therefore it is the first in dissyllables.

Moreover, there never is in the same word an acute and circumflex: because the circumflex is from the acute.* Therefore neither of them will end a Latin word.

An acute syllable is pronounced with a quick, forcible (if I may use the expression) emission of breath; as in the second syllable of Camíllus, and the first of légĕrĕ.

A circumflex, which (as we are told above) is from an acute, is always long, and must be pronounced with an emission nearly the same as in the acute, but resting longer, or falling, on the syllable; as in the second syllable of Cethêgus.

A grave is pronounced without a forcible emission; as in the last, and in the last syllable but one, of tantúmmodò.

This mark − denotes a long syllable.

This mark ᴗ denotes a short syllable.

———

PROSODY is that part of Grammar which teaches the quantity of syllables, and the art of versifying.

Quantity, the space of time in which a syllable is pronounced, is twofold†, long and short.

Quantity is known from authority, and rules.

Authority (from which the quantity of unvaried syllables in the beginning, and in the middle of words, may be known) is the usage of the best writers.

RULE I.

When two vowels come together in a word, the first is short; as in Dĕus.

The *I* in *fio*, when *R* does not follow, is long; as in *fīam*.

The *E* before *I* in the Genitive and Dative of the fith Declension is long; as in *diēi*: except in *fidĕi*, *rĕi*, *spĕi*.

———

* From this authority, the pronouncing *os* at the end of a word as *ôs* in Greek, must be faulty. Campos, &c. cannot, with propriety, have an acute or circumflex *O* in the last syllable.

† Quantity has been divided into long, short, and common. Syllables may be divided so, but quantity can be only twofold.

The *I* in *ius* of the Genitive is common* with poets, but long with orators: except in *alīus*, where it is always long; and in *alterĭus*, where it is always short.

In *Io* and *ohe* the first vowels are common.

A vowel before *I* final in the Vocative is long; as in *Cāī, Pompēi*.

When *æ* of the Genitive is turned into *ai*, the *a* is long; as in *aurāi*.

In Nouns of Greek origin the former of two vowels is frequently long.

RULE II.

A vowel before two consonants, or a double letter, is long by position; as in *ārma, āxis, mājor*.

But when in a word a mute goes before *L*, or *R*, the poet may vary the preceding vowel, which the orator makes short: as in *volucris*. However, in *arātum, simulācrum*, and some others, *a* before the mute and liquid is always long.

RULE III.

A dipthong is long in all words, except in *præ* before a vowel in composition. Also, a contracted syllable is long; as in *Deûm* for Deorum.

RULE IV.

A Perfect Tense doubling a syllable has both short: as in *dĭdĭci*: Unless when two consonants follow—as in *cŭcŭrri*: Cædo has *cæcĭdi*, and pedo *pĕpĕdi*.

RULE V.

Perfect Tenses of two syllables have the first long; as in *lēgī*. Except *bĭbi, dĕdi, fĭdi, scĭdi, stĕti, tŭli*.

RULE VI.

All Supines of two syllables have the first long; as in *nōtum*. Except the Supines from *cieo, do, eo, lino, queo, reor, sero, sino, sto*, and the compounds of *ruo*.

Supines in *atum* have *a* long—as in *amātum*.
Supines in *etum* have *e* long—as in *quiētum*.

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* A vowel or syllable is said to be common, when the quantity may be either long or short.

Supines in *itum*, from Perfect Tenses in *ivi*, have *ı* long—aa in *petītum*. But all other Supines in *itum* have *ı* short—as in ruĭtum.

Supines in *utum* have *u* long—as in volūtum.

RULE VII.

Derivatives retain the quantity of their Primitives.

RULE VIII.

Compounds retain the quantity of their Simples. But innŭba, and pronŭba, from nūbo; dejéro, and pejéro, from *jūro*; agnĭtum, and cognĭtum, from *nītum*; veridicus, and the other like Compounds of dīco, with *ambĭtus** and *nihĭlum*, are excepted.

RULE IX.

A, DE, E, SE, DI, are long in composition: Except in dĭrime and d'sertus.

PRO in Greek words is short.

PRO in Latin words is long: Except in prŏfanus, prŏfari, prŏfiteor, prŏfugus, prŏfundus, prŏfecto, prŏnepos, prŏcella, prŏtervus, and prŏpago the Noun.

In procumbo, procurro, profundo, propello, propulso, and the Verb propago, *pro* is common.

RE is short, except in the Impersonal rĕfert from res.

Ab, *ad*, and all other Prepositions, are short.

RULE X.

A, and *O*, in the first part of a Compound, are generally long; as in trāno, cōgo.

E, and *I*, in the first part of a Compound are generally short; as in utĭnam. Except nēmo, nēquaquam, nēquando, nēquam, nēquicquam, nēquis, nēquitia, sēdĕcim, sēmodius, venēficus, vidēlicet.

The *I* in *idem*, of the Masculine Gender, is long: likewise in ibīdem, quīdam, sīquis, tantīdem, and in the Compounds of *dies*; as in quotīdie: Also in ubīque, tibīcen, trīceni, bīgæ, quadrīgæ.

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* Ambĭtus, ambition—ambĭtus, a winding.

RULE XI.

Of the increase* of Nouns in the Singular Number.

Nouns of the first, and of the fourth Declension, have no increase in the singular Number.

The increase of the second Declension is short; as in *puer puĕri*: except *Iber Ibēri*.†

A, the increase of the third Declension, is long; as in *probitas probitātis*. Except Nouns of the Masculine Gender in *al* and *ar*; as salar, Annibal, Amilcar: Greek Nouns in *a, as,* and many in *ax*; as poema, Pallas, corax: and Nouns which have a consonant before their termination *S;* as trabs: with bacchar, hepar, Jubar, nectar, par, and its Compounds; with anas, mas, vas, and fax, which have their increase short. *Syphax* has its increase common.

O, the increase of the third Declension, is long; as in *labor labōris*. Except the Genitive *ŏris* of all Nouns of the Neuter Gender; but *os ōris*, and Nouns of the Comparative Degree.

Arbor, bos, compos, halcyon, impos, lepus, memor, rhetor, have their increase short. Proper Names also; as Hector. And all Greek Nouns which have *ŏ* in the increase; as *tripus, tripŏdis:* with Allobrox, Cappodox, præcox. Likewise Nouns ending in *obs, ops,* have *O* short; as scrobs: except Cercops, Cyclops, hydrops.

E, the increase of the third Declension, is short; as in *passer passĕris*. Except the Genitive in *enis;* as *ren rēnis,* which has *E* long: but *Hymen* makes *Hymĕnis*.

Greek Nouns in *es* and *er* have *E* long; as labes, crater: except *aër* and *æther*.

Hebrew Names also have *E* long; as *Daniel Daniēlis*.

Fex, halec, hæres, lex, locuples, merces, plebs, quies, rex, seps, ver, vervex, likewise have *E* long.

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* Nouns are said to increase when they have in any Case one or more syllables than in the Nominative. The increase is the syllable before the last; if there be two syllables of increase, the two before the last are the increase, &c.

† Also, Adjectives in *er*, if they increase in the Feminine Gender, Nominative Case, have that increase short—as *miser misĕra*.

I and *Y*, the increase of the third Declension, are short; as in *sanguis sanguĭnis*.

But Greek Genitives in *inis* and *ynis* have their increase long.

Dis, glis, gryps, lis, Quiris, Samnis, vibex, have their increase long. And Nouns ending in *ix* and *yx* increase long; as perdix, bombyx. Except from these, appendix, calix, coccyx, coxendix, Eryx, filix, fornix, histrix, Japyx, larix, natrix, nix, onyx, Phryx, pix, salix, varix. Bebrix, sandix, have the increase common.

U, the increase of the third Declension, is short; as in vultur vultŭris.

But Genitives in *uris*, *udis*, and *utis*, from Nominatives in *us*, have their increase long; as in *virtus virtūtis:* except intercus, Ligus, pecus. Fur, lux, Pollux, increase long.

RULE XII.

The plural number increasing makes *A*, *E*, and *O*, long; but *I* and *U* short, except in *būbus*.

Of the Increase of Verbs.

RULE XIII.

A, the increase of a Verb, is long; except in the first increase of *do*.

E, the increase of a Verb, is long; unless before *R* in the Present, and the Imperfect Tense of the third Conjugation; and before *ram*, *rim*, and *ro*. *E* is short in *bĕris* and *bĕre*, but long in *rēris* and *rēre*.

I, the increase of a Verb, is short; except in the Present Tense of *volo*, *sum*, and their Compounds.

I is long in the Perfect *ivi*, and in the first increase of the fourth Conjugation; except in the first Person plural of the Perfect Tense; as in *venĭmus:* or when a vowel follows; as in *audĭam*. *Orĭtur* is also excepted. *Ri**, in the Subjunctive, is common.

O, the increase of a Verb, is long.

U, the increase of a Verb, is short; except in the Participle in *rus*.

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* It is generally accounted short in the Perfect, and long in the Future.

Of Final Letters.

RULE XIV.

A final is long; unless in *ĕjă, ĭtă, quiă.* *A* is short in all Cases, unless in the Ablative, and the Vocative from a Nominative in *as.*

E final is short; except in Nouns of the first and fifth Declensions; and in cetē, famē, ferē, fermē, Tempē.

E is long in *docē,* and such Verbs. *E* is long in all monosyllables; except enclitic and syllabic adjections. *E* is long in Adverbs derived from Adjectives of three terminations; except in benĕ, maiĕ, supernĕ.

I final is long, unless in *nisĭ, quasĭ,* and Greek Nouns. In *ibĭ, ubĭ,* and the dissyllable *cuĭ**, the *I* is mostly short: In *mihi, tibi, sibi,* it is varied.

O final is common: but in Greek Nouns, in Datives and Ablatives, in monosyllables, and in Adverbs derived from Nouns, it is long. *Citŏ, duŏ, imŏ, modŏ, sciŏ,* have *O* short.

U final is long; as in *cornū.*

Y final is short.

C final is long; unless in *donĕc, făc, nĕc,* and *hĭc* the Pronoun.

B, D, R, T, final, are short.

L final is short; unless in *nīl, sāl, sōl,* and Hebrew words.

M final is short. It is generally taken away in verse by Ecthlipsis.

N final is long; unless in *en* increasing short—as *omĕn;* in Greek Nouns in *ŏn*—as Rhodŏn, Iliŏn; and in *ăn, ĭn, tamĕn, vidĕn, audĭn,* and such Compounds.

Of Final Syllables.

RULE XV.

AS final is long; unless in Greek Accusatives, and in a Noun which makes *adis* in the Genitive.

ES final is long; unless in *ĕs* from *sum, penĕs,* and *ĕs* in Greek Nouns; as *cacoēthĕs.*

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* *Cui* is a monosyllable always in prose, and but seldom a dissyllable in verse.

ES is also short in Nouns increasing short—as in *segĕs*

From these are excepted abies, ariēs, Cerēs, pariēs, pēs.

IS final is short: But in plural Cases, in *audīs* and such Verbs, in *velīs*, *sīs*, *vīs* Verb or Noun, *is* is long. *Is* is long which makes *itis* or *entis* in the Genitive; as *Simoīs*, *līs*.

OS final is long; unless in *compŏs*, *impŏs*, and *ŏs ossis*.

Greek Neuters, and such as end in *ŏs* have os, short.

US final is short. But monosyllables, Nouns increasing long in the Genitive, and all Cases of the fourth Declension in which there is no increase, (except the Nominative and Vocative singular,) have *us* final long.

YS final is short; as in Tethȳs.

RULE XVI.

The last syllable of any verse may be considered long, or short, as may best suit the poet.

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A FOOT, or measure, consists of one or more syllables of a certain quantity.

The principal simple feet are the

Spondee of	− −	*lēgī*.	Iambic	∪ −	*tŭ ī*.
Pyrrhic	∪ ∪	*fŭĭt*.	Dactyl	− ∪ ∪	*trădĕrĕ*.
Trochee,	− ∪	*tāntŭs*.	Anapæst	∪ ∪ −	*ănĭmōs*.
or Choree			Bacchic	∪ − −	*ămāndŭs*.

Compound feet.

A Choriambic, of a Choree and Iambic, as *quāsĭvĕris*.
Proceleusmatic, of two Pyrrhics, as *cĕlĕrĭtĕr*.
An Ionic *a majore*, of a Spondee and Pyrrhic.
An Ionic *à minore*, of a Pyrrhic and Spondee.

These ten different feet are to be met with in Horace. The following are not used by the Latin poets, to whose works the general course of education is at present confined, in our schools.

A Moloss − − − *prætēndānt*.
A Tribrac ∪ ∪ ∪ *lĕgĕre*.
A Pæon, of a long and three short: the long may be placed in any manner with the short.
The Cretic − ∪ − *ŏptĭmōs*.
Amphibrac ∪ − ∪ *ămīcŭs*.

K

Heroic verse is composed of six feet, the fifth is a Dactyl, the last is a Spondee; the rest are Spondees or Dactyls.

Sometimes, to express what is slow or sedate, a Spondee may be the fifth foot.

Elegiac Pentameter has the two first feet Spondees, or Dactyls; the third a Spondee; then two Anapæsts. The first syllable of the third measure in this verse is called Cæsura. This verse follows an Heroic Hexameter; as

Hanc *tua* - Penelo-pe len-to *tibi* - mit*tit* U-lysse.*
Nil *mihi* - rescri-bas at-*tamen* : ip-se *veni*.

The Cæsura, the last syllable of a word, that remains after a foot, gives a name to verse.

When the Cæsura follows the first foot, the verse is called *Triemimeris;* when the second, *Penthēmimeris;* when the third *Hepthēmimeris;* when the fourth, *Enneēmimeris;* when the fifth, *Hendĕkēmimeris.* Elegiac Pentameter is, therefore, *Penthēmimeris.*

The Cæsura is very graceful in Hexameter, but especially after the second foot. It is sometimes used suitably by Virgil after the fifth; as in *exiguŭs mus : humī bos.*

The verse which HORACE uses, is—1st. *Choriambic*, which is *Dimeter* of a *Choriambic* and *Bacchic;* as

Ly*dia* dic - *per* omnes.

Or, Trimeter of a Spondee, a Choriambic and Pyrrhic; as
Cui fla-vam *religas - comam.*

This is called *Glyconic.*

Or, Tetrameter of a Spondee, two Choriambics, and a Pyrrhic; as
Mæce-nas *atavis - edite* re-*gibus.*

This is called *Asclepiad.*

Or, Pentameter Bacchic of a Choree, Spondee, two Choriambics, and Bacchic; as

Te *de*-os o-ro *Sybarin* – cur *properes* – *amando.*

Or, Pentameter Pyrrhic of a Spondee, three Choriambics, and a Pyrrhic; as

Tu ne - quæ*sieris* - sci*re* (*nefas* -) quem *mihi* quem - *tibi.*

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* The short syllables are distinguished by *Italic* characters, and the long by Roman : a *hyphen* is used to separate the feet.

2d. *Sapphic*, of a Choree, Spondee, Dactyl, and two Chorees; as

<p style="text-align:center">Jam sa-tis ter-ris nivis - atque - diræ.</p>

3d. *Alcaic*, which is Iambic or Trochaic.—The Alcaic Iambic of two Iambics, a Cæsura, and two Dactyls; as

<p style="text-align:center">Vides - ut al-ta - stet nive - candidum.</p>

The Alcaic Trochaic, of two Dactyls and two Trochees; as

<p style="text-align:center">Flumina - constite-rint a-cuto.</p>

4th. *Archilochian*, which is Hexameter Katalectic*, or Hepta-meter.—Archilochian Hexameter of two Iambics, a Cæsura, and three Chorees; as

<p style="text-align:center">Trahunt-que sic-cas - machi-næ ca-rinas. (Katalectic.)</p>

Archilochian Heptameter, the fourth foot is a Dactyl, the last three Chorees, the rest are Heroic feet; as

<p style="text-align:center">Solvitur - acris hy-ems gra-ta vice - veris - et Fa-voni.</p>

5th. *Heroic*, which is Dimeter, Trimeter, Tetrameter, or Hex-ameter.

Heroic Dimeter, of a Dactyl and Spondee; as

<p style="text-align:center">Terruit - urbem. (This is called Adonic.)
Arbori-busque co-mæ. (Hyperkatalectic.)</p>

Heroic Trimeter: as

<p style="text-align:center">Grato - Pyrrha sub - antro.</p>

Heroic Tetrameter; as

<p style="text-align:center">Aut Ephe-sum bima-risve Co-rinthi.</p>

Heroic Hexameter; as

<p style="text-align:center">Lauda-bunt ali-i cla-ram Rhodon - aut Mity-lenen.</p>

6th. *Trochaic* Dimeter; as

<p style="text-align:center">Non e-bur ne-que aure-um. (Katalectic.)</p>

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* A verse is called Katalectic when it wants a syllable; Hy-perkatalectic when it exceeds by a syllable.

7th. *Iambic*, which is Dimeter, or Trimeter.
Iambic Dimeter; as

> Ami-*ce* pro-pugna-*cula*.
> Sylvæ - *labo*-rantes - *gelu*-que. (Hyperkatalectic,)

Iambic Trimeter; as

> Ibis - *Libur*-nis in-*ter* al-*ta* na-*vium*.
> *Mea* - reni-*det* in - domo - *lacu*-nar. (Katalectic.)
> *Suis* - *et* ip-*sa* Ro-*ma* vi-*ribus* - *ruit*. (This is called pure
Senarian Iambic.)

8th. *Ionic* a minore ; as

> Miserarum est - *neque* amori - *dare* lusum
> *Neque* dulci - *mala* vino - *lavere* aut ex- †
> *animari* - *metuentes* - *patruæ* ver-*bera* linguæ.

A *Stanza*, or *Strophē* is such a number of lines as contains the different sorts of verse in a poetic composition.

A Stanza is *Monocolos*, when every verse is of the same sort ; *Dicolos*, when there are two sorts of verse ; *Tricolos*, when there are three.

A Stanza is called *Distrophos*, when the same sort of verse returns in every third line ; *Tristrophos*, when in every fourth ; *Tetrastrophos*, when in every fifth line.

The different Stanzas in Horace.

1st. *Monocolos* Choriambic Tetrameter.

> Mæce-nas *atavis* - edi*te* re-*gibus*.

2d. *Dicolos Tetrastrophos* Sapphic and Adonic.

> Jam *sa*-tis ter-ris *nivis* -atque -diræ
> Grandi-nis mi-sit *pater* - et *ru*-bente
> Dexte-ra sa-cras *jacu*-latus -arces
> > Terruit- urbem.

3d. *Dicolos Distrophos* Choriambic Trimeter and Tetrameter.

> Sic te - diva potens - *Cypri*
> Sic fra-tres *Helenæ* - lucida si-*dera*.

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† This separation is called a Dialysis.

4th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Archilochian Heptameter and Penta-
meter Hyperkatalectic.

Solvitur - acris *hy*-ems gra-ta *vice* - veris - et *Fa*-voni
Trahunt-que sic-cas - machi-næ ca-rinas.

5th. *Tricolos Tetrastrophos* Choriambic Tetrameter, Heroic
Trimeter, and Choriambic Trimeter.

Quis mul-ta *gracilis* - te *puer* in - *rosa*
Perfu-sus *liquidis* - urget odo-*ribus*
Grato - Py*rrha*, *sub* - antro?
Cui fla-vam *religas* - *comam*?

6th. *Dicolos Tetrastrophos* Choriambic Tetrameter and Trimeter.

Scribe-ris *vario* - for*tis et* hos-*tium*
Victor - Maeoni - car*minis* a-*lite*
Quam rem - cun*que ferox* - na*vibus* aut - *equis*
Miles - te *duce* ges-*serit.*

7th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Heroic Hexameter and Tetrameter.

Lauda-bunt *ali*-i cla-ram *Rhodon* - aut *Mity*-lenen
Aut *Ephe*-sum *bima*-ris*ve* Co-rinthi.

8th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Choriambic Dimeter & Pentameter Bacchic.

Ly*dia* dic -*per* omnes
Te *de*-os o-ro-*Syba*-rin - cur *properes* - amando.

9th. *Dicolos Tetrastrophos* Alcaic Iambic, Dimeter Iambic
Hyperkatalectic, and Tetrameter Alcaic Trochaic.

Vides - *ut* al-ta - stet *nive* - can*didum*
Sorac-*te* nec - jam - sus*tine*-ant *onus*
Sylvæ - *labo*-rantes - *gelu*-que. (Hyp.)
Flu*mina* - con*stite*-rint *a*-cu*to*.

10. *Monocolos* Choriambic Pentameter Pyrrhic.

Tu ne - quæsie*ris* - scire (*nefas*) - quem *mihi* quem - *tibi*.

11. *Dicolas Distrophos* Trochaic Dimeter Katalectic, Iambic
Trimeter Katalectic.

Non *e*-bur *ne*-que aure-um. (Kat.)
Mea - reni-*det* in - domo - *la* cu-nar. (Kat.)

12th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Heroic Hexameter and Dimeter
Hyperkatalectic.

Diffu-*gere* n'-ves *rede*-unt jam - *gramina* - campis
A*rbori*-bus*que* co-mæ. (Hyp.)

13th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Iambic Trimeter and Dimeter.

Ibis - *Libur*-nis in-*ter* al-*ta* na-*vium*
Ami-*ce* pro-pugna-*cula*.

14th. *Tricolos Tristrophos* Iambic Trimeter, Heroic Dimeter, Iambic Dimeter.

> Petti - *nihil* - me sic - *ut* an-*tea* - *juvat.*
> Scri*bere* - ver*sicu*-los   (Hyp.)
> *Amo*-*re* per-culsum - *gravi.*

15th. *Tricolos Tristrophos* Heroic Hexameter, Iambic Dimeter, Heroic Dimeter Hyperkatalectic.

> Hor*rida* - tempes-tas cœ-lum con-tra*xit et* - imbres
> Nives-*que* de-ducunt - *Jovem*
> Nunc *mare* - nunc *silu*-æ.   (Hyp.)

16th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Heroic Hexameter, Iambic Dimeter.

> Mol*lis in*-er*tia* - cur tan-tam dif-fu*derit* - imis
> Obli-*vio*-nem sen-*sibus.*

17th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Heroic Hexameter, Iambic Trimeter pure Senarian.

> Al*tera* - jam *teri*-tur bel-lis ci-vi*libus* - ætas
> *Suis* - *et* ip-*sa* Ro-*ma* vi-*ribus* - *ruit.*

18th. *Monocolos* Iambic Trimeter.

> Jam jam ef-*fica*-ci do - *manus* - *scien*-*tiæ.*

19th. *Dicolos Distrophos* Ionic a minore, as before.

20th. *Monocolos* Heroic Hexameter.

> Qui fit, - Mæce-nas, ut - nemo - quam *sibi* - sortem,

FIGURES OF PROSODY.

ECTHLIPSIS *m* in th' end has useless fixt,
When a vowel or *h* begins the word that 's next.

By SYNALÆPHA final vowels give way,
That those in front of following words may stay.

A SYSTOLE long syllables makes short,
The cramp'd and puzzled poet's last resort.

DIASTOLE short syllables prolongs;
But this, to right the verse, the accent wrongs.

SYNÆRESIS, whenever it indites,
Still into one two syllables unites.

DIÆRESIS one into two divides,
By which the smoother measure gently glides.

A

COMPEND

OF

RHETORICK.

———•❀•———

RHETORICK is the art of speaking and writing well and elegantly. Its principal end is to instruct, persuade, and please. Its parts are four, Invention, Disposition, Elocution, and Pronunciation.

Invention is the finding out proper arguments to instruct, persuade, or move.

All arguments are grounded on (and therefore are to be sought from) reason, morality, or the affections, whatever may be the Topick.

There are three kinds of Topicks, the Demonstrative, the Deliberative, and the Juridical.

The Demonstrative is used in speaking in praise or dispraise of any person, deed, or thing; as when a man is praised for his wisdom, industry, &c. in speaking of a deed from its justice, honour, courage, manner, &c. as the return of Regulus to his enemies: in speaking of a thing, as when from its reasonableness, usefulness, &c. we praise any virtue; or for its evil effects we dispraise any vice.

The Deliberative is used by the orator, when he would persuade to the performance of any thing, or dissuade from it.

The Juridical Topick is used in accusing, or defending, before a judge.

The stating of a case, which is the issue it is brought to from the accuser's complaint and the accused's defence, may be Conjectural, Finitive, in Quality, in Quantity. A case is Conjectural, when it is inquired whether a thing has been done, or not done: Finitive, when the name, nature, and definition, of a crime, &c. is inquired into; in Quality, when it is inquired in

what manner a fact was done; as Milo killed Clodius, but he did it justly. Here the circumstances must be inquired into, and what in this case may be deemed just, or unjust, is to be proved by law.

A case is in Quantity, when the greatness or smallness of a crime is inquired into; in this case, the time, words, actions, who, why, how, by whose assistance, &c. serve to amplify, or to diminish.

Disposition is the proper arrangement of the parts of an oration; which are generally the six following.

The Exordium, in which the audience has some intimation of the subject; and, from the nature of it, is disposed to benevolence and attention. In this part a speaker ought to be clear, modest, and concise.

The Narration is a brief recital of the whole case, from beginning to end; which ought to be *plain*, that it may be understood; *likely*, that it may be credited; *pleasing*, that it may be listened to; and *short*, that it may not tire.

The Proposition is the explanation of the thing in dispute; in which the oration is sometimes divided into parts, which never ought to exceed four, at the most.

The Confirmation is the part which contains the arguments in proof. In placing the arguments, Rhetoricians recommend that the strongest be set in front, and the weaker in the middle.

The Refutation, or the Confutation, gives an answer to all the adversary's arguments; and removes his objections by shewing them to be absurd, false, or inconsistent.

The Peroration, or Conclusion, is a recapitulation of the strongest arguments, brought into one close view; especially such as are most likely to move the passions and affect the heart, convince the judgment, or enlighten the understanding.

Elocution is the proper, polite, and ornamental expression of thought; which is acquired by the conversation of gentlemen and scholars, by studying the most correct writers, and by using well chosen Tropes, and moving beautiful Figures.

Tropes and Figures differ in this; the former affect only single words, the latter whole sentences. A Trope is the elegant turning of a word from its native and proper meaning to a relative improved sense.

The principal Tropes are four.

1. A METAPHOR in place of proper words
Resemblance puts, and dress to speech affords.

As, Et vultus nimium *lubricus* aspici.

2. A METONOMY does new names impose,
And things for things by near relation shews.

As, *Mars* (i. e. bellum) sævit. Lego *Horatium* (i. e. ejus scripta). *Lingua* (i. e. eloquentia) tuetur illum. *Ferrum* (i. e. gladius) vicit. *Frigida* mors (i. e. quæ facit frigidos). Ebibe *cyathum* (i. e. vinum) quo impletur. *Fasces* Tarquinii (i. e. imperium Tarquinii).

By the examples above, it appears, that the *inventor* is put for the *invention*, the *instrument* for the *cause*, the *matter* for what is made of it, the *effect* for the *cause*, the *containing* for the *contained*, and an *appendage* for the *subject*.

3. SYNECDOCHE the whole for part doth take;
Or, of a part for whole, exchange doth make.

As, Nunc *annus* (i. e. ver) formosissimus. Nunc vicesimus præterit December.

4. An IRONY, dissembling with an air,
Thinks otherwise than what the words declare.

As, Quam belle (i. e. male) prælectionem recitâsti!

Affections of Tropes.

5. CATACHRESIS words too far doth strain:
Rather from such abuse of words refrain.

As, Vir (i. e. dux) gregis. Pulchra minatur, i. e. promittit.

6. HYPERBOLE soars high, or creeps too low;
Exceeds the truth, things wonderful to shew.

As, Alis fulminis ocior. Fundus *Laconicâ epistolâ* minor.

7. By METALEPSIS, in one word combined
More Tropes than one you easily may find.

As, *Euphrates* (i. e. Mesopotamia, i. e. ejus incolæ) movet bellum.

Terms Englished.

1. Translation. 2. Changing of names. 3. Comprehension.
4. Dissimulation. 5. Abuse. 6. Excess. 7. Participation.

L

8. An ALLEGORY Tropes continues still,
Which with new graces every sentence fill.

As, Claudite nunc rivos pueri, sat prata biberunt.
O Navis novi te, &c.

Tropes improperly accounted so.

9. ANTONOMASIA Proper Names imparts,
From kindred, country, epithets, or arts.

As, *Eacides*, i. e. Achilles. *Ithacus*, i. e. Ulysses. *Irus*, i. e.
Mendicus. *Rhetor*, i. e. Demosthenes.

10. LITOTES doth more sense than words include,
And often by two negatives has stood.

As, Tui beneficii *neque immemor* sum, i. e. memor sum.

11. ONOMATOPŒIA coins a word from sound,
By which alone the meaning may be found.

As, *murmur, clangor.*

12. ANTIPHRASIS makes words to disagree
From sense, if rightly they derived be.

As, *Lucus* from *luceo*, because it is shady. *Philopater* [a lover
of a father] a name given to him who killed his father.

13. CHARIENTISMUS, when it speaks, doth choose
The softer for the harsher words to use.

As, Ne sævi, magna sacerdos.

14. ASTEISMUS loves to jest with strokes of wit,
And slily with the point of satire hit.

As, Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi;
Atque idem jungat vulpes, & mulgeat hircos.

15. A DIASYRMUS must ill nature shew,
And ne'er omit t' insult a living foe.

As, ———— Non tu indocte solebas
Stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen.

16. SARCASMUS with a bitter jeer doth kill,
And every word with strongest venom fill.

As, Satia te Cyre sanguine, quem sit'sti, & cujus semper in-
satiabilis fuisti. Alios servavit, se ipsum non servare potest.

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8. Speaking otherwise. 9. For a name. 10. Lessening.
11. Feigning a name. 12. Contrary word. 13. Softening.
14. Wit. 15. Detraction. 16. Bitter taunt.

17. Parœmia by a proverb tries to teach
A short instructing, and a nervous speech.

As, Æthiopem, lateremve lavas.

18. Ænigma in dark words the sense conceals;
But that once known, a riddling sense reveals.

As, Arundo Nilotis [i. e. papyrus] profert Cadmi filiolas, i. e.
Græcas litteras ab illo inventas.

Figures of Words of the same sound.

19. Antanaclasis in one sound contains
More meanings; which the various sense explains.

As, Hic sustulit [i. e. interfecit] matrem: Ille sustulit [i. e.
educavit] filium.

20. By Ploce we a Proper Name repeat;
Yet as a Common Noun the latter treat.

As, Ex illo Corydon Corydon* est tempore nobis.

21. Anaphora gives more sentences one head,
As readily appears to those who read.

As, Dominus dedit; Dominus abstulit.

22. Epistrophe more sentences doth close
With the same word, whether in verse or prose.

As, Nascimur dolore, degimus dolore, & vitam finimus dolore.

23. Symploce joins these figures both together,
And from both joined makes up itself another.

As, Quam bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti?
Quam bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse parenti?

24. Epanalepsis words doth recommend
The same at the beginning and the end.

As, Pauper amat caute: timet maledicere pauper.

25. Anadiplosis ends the former line,
With what the next does for its first design.

As, Pierides, vos hæc facietis maxima Gallo,
Gallo cujus amor tantum mihi crescit in horas.

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17. A Proverb. 18. A Riddle. 19. Reciprocation. 20. Continuation. 21. Rehearsal. 22. A turning to. 23. A Compilation. 24. Repetition. 25. Reduplication.

* i. e. A dear shepherd.

26. By EPANADOS a sentence shifts its place;
Takes first, and last, and also middle space.

As, *Crudelis* tu quoque *mater*
Crudelis mater, an puer improbus ille?
Improbus ille puer: crudelis tu quoque mater.

27. An EPIZEUXIS twice a word repeats,
Whate'er the subject be whereon it treats.

As, Ah! Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit?
Me, me: adsum qui feci: in *me* convertite ferrum.

28. A CLIMAX by gradation still ascends,
Until the sense with finished period ends.

As, Quod *libet,* id *licet* his; at quod *licet,* id satis *audent,*
quodque *audent faciunt; faciunt* quodcunque molestum est.

29. A POLYPTOTON still the same word places,
If sense require it, in two different Cases.

As, *Pedi pes. Viro vir.*

Figures of Words of like sound.

30. PARANOMASIA to the sense alludes,
When words but little varied it includes.

As, *Amentis* non est gestus *amantis.* Dum *spiro spero.*

31. HOMOIOTELEUTON makes the measure chime,
With like sounds, in the end of fettered rhyme.

As, Si vis te reddere *sanum,* curas tolle graves, irasci crede
profanum.

32. A PARACHESIS syllables sets twice;
But this, except in poets, is a vice.

As, O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!

Figures of Explication.

33. HYPOTYPOSIS to the eye contracts
Things, places, times, affections, acts.

As, Strenuus & fortis, causisque Philipus agendis.—[*See the*
passage, Hor. Lib. 1. Epist. 7.]

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26. A Regression. 27. A joining together. 28. A Ladder.
29. Variation of Case. 30. Likeness of words. 31. A like
ending. 32. Allusion. 33. A Representation.

84. PARADIASTOLE explains aright
Things in an opposite and diff'rent light.

As, Fortuna *obumbrat* virtutem, tamen non *obruit* eam.

35. ANTIMETABOLE puts changed words again
By contraries: some beauty to explain.

As, Poëma est *pictura loquens*, pictura est *mutum poëma.*

36. ENANTIOSIS poiseth different things,
And words and sense as into balance brings.

As, *Alba* lingustra cadunt, vaccinia *nigra* leguntur.

37. SUNŒCIOSIS to one subject ties
Two contraries, and fuller sense supplies.

As, Tam *quod adest* desit, quam *quod non adsit* avaro.

38. In OXYMORON contradictions meet,
And jarring epithets and subjects greet.

As, *Concordia discors.* *Strenua* nos exercet *inertia.*

Figures for Proof.

39. ETIOLOGY gives every theme a reason,
And, with convincing arguments, doth season.

As, Sperne voluptates: Nocet empta dolore voluptas.

40. INVERSION makes the adversary's plea
A strong, nay best, defence that urged can be.

As, Imo equidem: neque enim, si occidissem, sepelissem.

41. PROLEPSIS an objection doth prevent,
With answers suitable and pertinent.

As, Hic aliquis mihi dicat, cur ego amicum
Offendam in nugis? hæ nugæ seria ducent
In mala.

42. EPITROPE gives leave, and facts admits,
Whether it speaks sincere, or counterfeits.

As, Tum credo cum me arbustum vidère Myconis,
Atque malà vites incidere falce novellas.

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34. Discrimination. 35. Changing by contraries. 36. A Contrariety. 37. A Reconciling. 38. A witty, foolish saying. 39. Shewing a reason. 40. Inversion. 41. Prevention. 42. Permission.

Figures for Amplifying.

43. An INCREMENTUM by degrees doth rise,
And from a low to a lofty pitch it flies.

As, Justum & tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus, &c.   [*See the passage,* Hor. Ode 3, Lib. 3.]

44. SYNONYMY doth divers words prepare,
Yet each of them one meaning doth declare.

As, Tum fortes late *ramos,* & *brachia* tendens
Huc illuc ——

45. A SUNATHRŒSMUS sums up various things,
And, as into one heap, together brings.

As, Grammaticcus, Rhetor, Pictor, Poeta, Medicus, Magus,
omnia novit.

46. APOPHASIS, pretending to conceal,
The whole it meant to hide must needs reveal.

As, Non dico horrendam rabiem, cultum majorem censu.

47. PARALEIPSIS cries, I leave't behind,
I let it pass; tho' you the whole may find.

As, Sed stupra, & flagitia omittam.

48. PERIPHRASIS of words doth use a train,
Intending one thing only to explain.

As, Trojani belli scriptor, *i. e.* Homerus.

49. HENDIADES, for Adjectives, doth chuse
Their proper Substantives themselves to use.

As, Pateris libavit & *auro,* for aureis pateris.

50. By EROTĒSIS, what we know we ask,
Prescribing to ourselves a needless task.

As, Creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaûm?

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43. Increasing.   44. Partaking together of a name.   45. Ga-
thering together.   46. Not saying.   47. Leaving out.   48. Cir-
cumlocution.   49. One into two.   50. Questioning.

51. By Ecphonesis straight the mind's raised,
When by a sudden flow of passion seized.

As, Heu pietas! Heu prisca fides! Dii boni!

52. Epiphonema makes a final clause,
When narratives and proofs afford a cause.

As, Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem!

53. Epanorthosis does past words correct,
And, only to enhance, seems to reject.

As, O clementia! Clementia dixi? Totius patientia mira.

54. Aposiopesis leaves imperfect sense;
Yet such a silent pause speaks eloquence.

As, Quos ego——at motos præstat componere fluctus.

55. Anacœnosis tries another's mind,
The better counsel of a friend to find.

As, Si ita haberet se tua res, quid consilii aut rationis inires?

56. Aporia in words and actions doubts;
And with itself what may be best disputes.

As, Quid faciam? Roger anne rogem? Quid deinde rogabo?

57. Prosopopœia a new person feigns,
And to inanimates speech and reason deigns.

As, Hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem
Officiique refers? (*The Earth is supposed to speak.*)

58. Apostrophe, from greater themes or less,
Doth turn aside to make a short address.

As, Quid non mortalia cogis,
Auri sacra fames?

The attentive reader will find the most striking examples of the above ornamental figures in the Holy Scriptures; which, if not beyond our present narrow limits, might be easily shewn.

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51. Exclamation. 52. Acclamation. 53. Correcting.
54. Pausing. 55. A Communication. 56. Doubting. 57. Feigning a person. 58. A turning away from the principal subject.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 9, for " *of* or *s* at the end of a word," read *of* before, or *o* at the end of a Noun.

Page 14, at the bottom, add

  Abl. Hoc, hac, & hoc Felic-e *or* i *Abl.* His Felicibus.

Page 16, for " *utillissimus*," read *utilissimus*.

Page 17, for " *nostras, vestras,* and *cujus,*" read *nostras, vestras,* and *cujas.*

Page 40, line 3, for " festatione," read *festinatione.*

Page 72, line 21, for " *donee*" read *donec.*

District of   ⎱   B E IT REMEMBERED, That on this
MARYLAND, to wit: ⎰   twenty-first day of May, in the
        thirty-fifth year of the Independence of the United
 L. S.   States of America, ARCHIBALD WALKER, of the said
       District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a
Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words
following, to wit :

"A New Edition of Bishop Whittenal's Latin Grammar. Containing a more Comprehensive Prosody than has appeared in former editions : with an additional Compend of Rhetorick. By *Archibald Walker,* A. M."
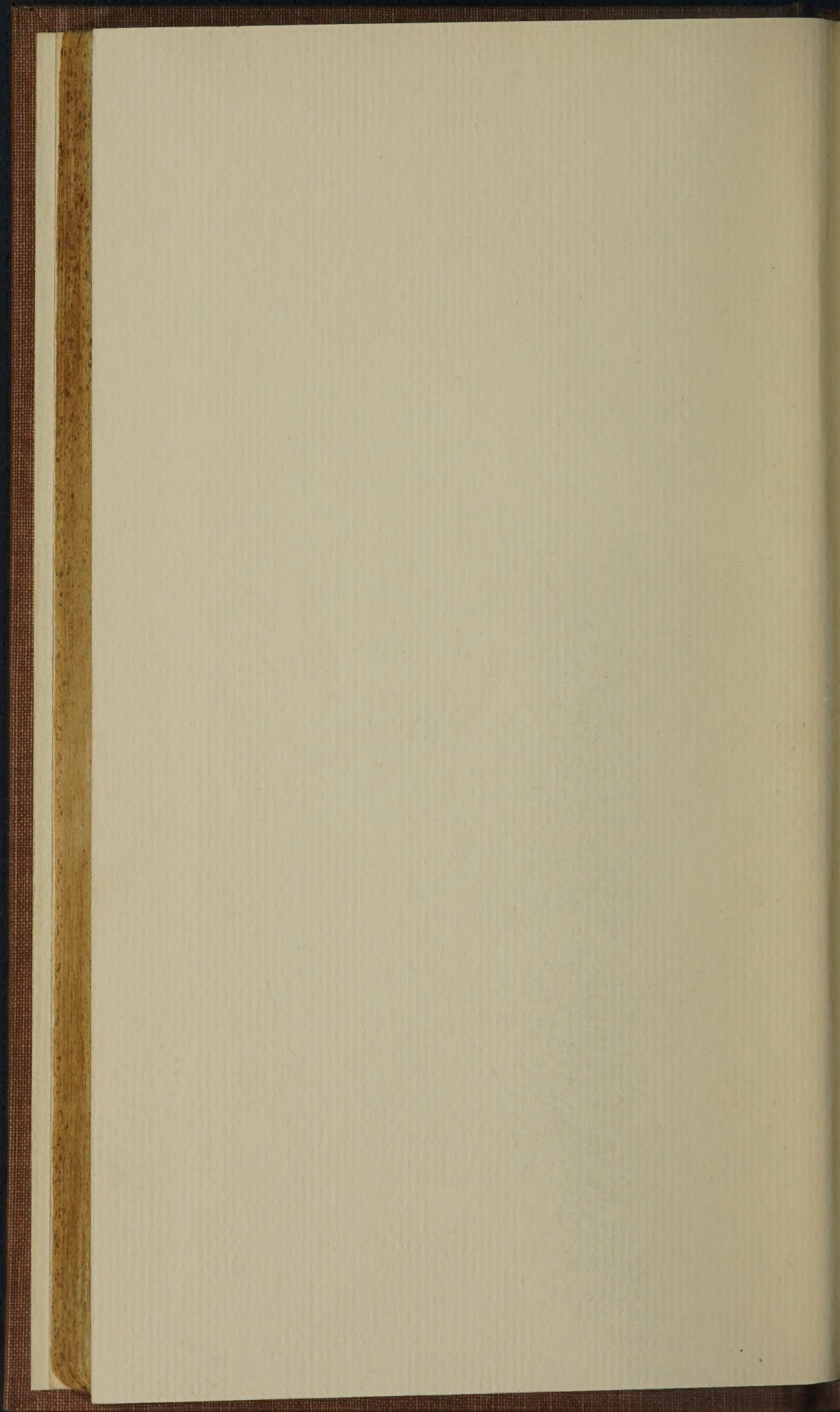
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States entitled " An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned :" and also to the act entitled " An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, Historical and other Prints."

         PHILIP MOORE, *Clerk*
          of the District of Maryland.